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The Hongkong Telegraph

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July 17, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 85
Humidity 92 74

July 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 83
Humidity 87 78

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.52

7996 日十初月大

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Take Germans by Surprise.

London, July 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Sunday's operation in the Diekebusche sector, on a two thousand yards front in the neighbourhood of Belege Wood, was to capture a frequently disputed position of some local importance. It took the enemy by surprise and was completely successful, all the objectives being gained. We took 298 prisoners and a number of machine guns and other material not yet enumerated. Our casualties were light. We slightly improved our positions south of Villers Bretonneux, taking a few prisoners. The English took several prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Ayelette. Hostile artillery is active south of Arras, north of Bethune and in the Loere and Diekebusche sectors.

THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

What the German Press Thinks.

London, July 15.
Count Hertling's declaration regarding Belgium has been variously received in Germany. The Pan-German *Tages Zeitung* declares that all parties favouring a German peace must sharply oppose Count Hertling and the Government. The more moderate papers approve of the declaration, although the *Tageblatt* points out that the restoration of Belgium is still conditional. The Centre organ, *Germania*, also emphasises that Count Hertling is strong for political safeguards. The impression is growing here that the Chancellor's statement was made merely to appease the Socialists.

THE WAR PRISONERS AGREEMENT.

London, July 15.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference has resulted very satisfactorily in an arrangement similar to the Franco-German Berne agreement.

CHINESE GOODS FOR RUSSIA.

Statement by Inspector General of Customs.

London, July 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says, with reference to the *Daily Mail* report that since the removal of the embargo on exports Chinese have been sending to Russia large quantities of goods vitally needed in Germany, the Inspector General of Customs has authorised Reuter to state that no such goods have been exported to Russia by the trade routes under the control of the Maritime Customs since the embargo was removed, and if they were exported, they are not likely to come into German hands at present.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

More Important Recommendations.

London, July 15.
The Imperial Conference has passed a resolution favouring the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Mycology to investigate fungoid diseases, to which the Governments of the Empire should contribute.

The Conference agreed that further action regarding double income tax was impracticable in war time, but the whole question should be reviewed immediately after the war and the law should be amended to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

The Conference approved of a proposal for a Dominion Royal Commission and Postal Conference to consider the establishment of an Imperial Statistical Bureau.

The Conference asked that the Governments of the Empire immediately consider whether steps could be taken to co-operate with the Imperial Government in developing the dye industry in the British Empire and so avoid enemy domination of essential industries.

The Conference accepted the principle of the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board to deal with ocean freights and appointed a Committee to frame a detailed scheme therefor and to consider the cognate questions with special reference to the probable rise of vessels and the consequent demands upon harbour accommodation.

BRITAIN'S COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

London, July 15.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Lloyd, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had not denounced Commercial Treaties containing the most-favoured-nation clause.

THE FRUIT IMPORT RESTRICTION.

London, July 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macmaster suggested that, in view of the failure of the hard fruit crop in the United Kingdom, the restrictions on the importation of apples, pears, peaches and similar fruits from the Dominions, Dependencies and Allies should promptly be relaxed.

Sir Albert Stanley replied that he was considering the matter in consultation with the Ministers of Food and Shipping.

AMERICA'S BIG ARMY.

Three Army Corps in France.

London, July 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is announced that three Army Corps, of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each, have been definitely organised from the American Division in France. The shipment of troops is proceeding ceaselessly at the same rate as in recent months.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED CO-OPERATION AT THE FRONT.

Glowing Tribute by Swedish Socialist Leader.

London, July 15.
A message from Paris, dated July 14, says that M. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, who has just returned to Paris after a visit to the Allies' front, declared that he had been greatly impressed by the fine spirit shown, not only by the soldiers but by the non-combatants, Chinese and Annamites engaged in road repairing and other urgent work. He added that this combination of effort by so many different races in the same certainty of victory was very remarkable.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL DAY.

London, July 15.
A Havas message from Paris dated July 14 says: To-day the National Fete was celebrated in Paris more solemnly than ever. Private houses and public institutions were profusely decorated for the occasion. Columns of troops of all the Allied Armies, French, British, Italian, Belgian, American, Serbian, Polish, Czechoslovak, Greek and Portuguese marching along the beflagged avenues were cheered by an enthusiastic crowd. The newspapers point out that henceforth the 14th of July will have a new character. It is not only France's fete but the whole world united for the defence of right and liberty against the German brutal attempt at world domination. Ambassadors and Ministers of the Allied Powers attended a meeting at the Paris Municipal Council. President Poincaré signed decrees giving the names of Allied Sovereigns to public thoroughfares.

A message from Washington gives the text of a resolution voted by the Senate urging the citizens of the United States to observe French National Day, 14th July. It says that it is desirable for the American people to show admiration for the sublime courage with which the French people have defended the world's liberties for nearly four years, and expresses the firm determination of America to uphold the cause of free nations to the utmost limit of their resources.

A SUPERB FRENCH SUCCESS.

London, July 15.
A Havas Paris telegram dated July 14 concerning a superb little local action executed on Friday by the French, south-east of Amiens, which secured possession of Rouvrel Plateau, dominating the Noye Valley says: We learn that the artillery preparation preceding the attack was as brief as it was violent. Guns of every calibre took part and the gunners' aim was so accurate that when the infantry went over they found the trees, abounding in this district, reduced to matchwood. The assault lasted three hours and when the end came the French had advanced in some places over 2,000 yards in depth, along a front extending nearly five miles. The feat of the French troops is all the more remarkable, the ground being broken by hills and deep ravines, but nothing could stop the French infantrymen, whose advance gives capital observation posts from which we can see every movement of the enemy along the main roads.

AIRMAN'S WORLD RECORD.

Six Enemy Machines Brought Down in One Day.

News has been received at his home at Binstead, Surrey, that Vice-Commander and Captain John L. Trollope, M.C., Royal Air Force, the young airman who created a world's record by bringing down six enemy machines in one day, is a prisoner and wounded. His family had previously been informed that he was missing.

Captain Trollope's six record is a wonderful one. His outstanding exploit was the destruction of six enemy machines in the course of Sunday, March 24. For this achievement the young hero of the air was awarded a bar to his Military Cross, previously awarded for general good work between January last and the day he was posted as missing. At the time of his capture Captain Trollope was not aware of either award.

Captain Trollope, who is now only 20 years of age, has been at the front since June 1915. He joined the Flying Corps in June 1916, and at the time of his capture had brought down 18 enemy machines. His time-table, when he broke the world's record was:—

Morning:—
Shot to pieces a two-seater.
Brought down in flames a two-seater.
Brought down in a spin and crashed a single-seater.

HONGKONG CHESS.

Mr. H. W. Ray Wins Championship.

The Hongkong Championship for 1918 resulted in a tie between Mr. H. W. Ray and Mr. C. M. Sequeira, each scoring 3 points out of a possible 9. In the play-off, Mr. Ray beat Mr. Sequeira by two games to nil. Mr. H. W. Ray thus becomes the Chess Champion of the Colony.

Mr. To U Lu obtained the highest score of the Chinese competitors.

Afternoon:—
Exploded in mid-air a two-seater.
Crashed a two-seater very low down.
Crashed another two-seater, also at a low altitude.

Evening:—
Assisted a fellow-airman in difficulty with 12 enemy machines, and enabled him to get away.
The war record of Captain Trollope's family is a remarkable one. His brother, Captain J. O. Trollope is at present on service in Palestine with the Queen's Westminsters. A brother-in-law, Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Crosthwaite, M.C., has seen three years' continuous service in France, and was posted missing the day before Captain Trollope, but later the welcome news was received that he also is a prisoner in Germany. Captain S. T. Hill, another brother-in-law, who is at present fighting in France, has also been awarded the M.C.

ALBERT A DEATH TRAP.

Pounded By British Night and Day.

The *Daily Chronicle* special correspondent, Mr. Philip Gibbs, writes:—

War Correspondents' Headquarters, May 9.—It is not everywhere easy for the enemy to assemble his troops or concentrate his guns and ammunition stores on his front for the next phase of his offensive. Albert is a case in point.

From many points we have complete observation of his positions there, as he has of ours from the other side of the way, and needless to say we are making use of this direct view by flinging over storms of shells whenever his transport is seen crawling along the tracks of the old Somme battlefields, or his troops are seen massing among their shell craters.

The town of Albert itself, where once until recent history the Golden Virgin used to lean downwards with her babe outstretched above the ruins, is now a death trap for the German garrisons there and for any German gunners who try to hide their batteries among the red brick houses.

By day and night we pound their positions with high explosives, and seek them in asphyxiating gas. I went within 2,000 yards of it yesterday, and looked down into that place through which I passed hundreds of times during the Somme battles and afterwards, so that every broken house and factory and wall was familiar to me there, and I saw our heavies at work upon it.

It was a wonderful May day, as to-day, and the sun shone through a golden haze upon that town in the valley and upon the barren land above it—and for miles around it—which two years ago was swept and blasted by enormous shell fire. The Golden Virgin has gone, but the church tower still stands, all torn and jagged, with its red and white brickwork horribly mangled.

It was always an ugly little town, with its modern brick houses and straightened factories, but it meant much to us as a place of historic memories, because all our armies passed at some time or another through its narrow streets and the sinister desolation of its Grande Place—looking up for a moment at that strange leaning figure of Divine Motherhood—to the fields of fire beyond.

So as I looked into Albert yesterday and saw our shells smashing through, and then away up the Albert—Bapaume road, past the white rim of the great mine crater of La Boisselle to the treeless slopes of Poelzieux, and over all that ground of pits and ditches to High Wood on the distant right, with its few dead stumps of trees, it was hard to believe—even though I knew—that all this was in the area of the German army, that the white winding lines freshly marked upon this bleak landscape were new German trenches, and that the enemy's outposts were less than 2,000 yards from where I stood.

Some siege gunners lying on their stomachs and observing the enemy's lines for some months I had seen on the way up—monsters that raised their snouts slowly like elephants' trunks before belching out with an earthquake roar, annihilating all one's senses for a second—passed the remark to me that Albert isn't the town it was, and that Fritz must be having a thin time there. They also expressed the opinion that the Albert—Bapaume road was not a pleasant walk for Germans on a sunny afternoon.

I did not dispute these points with them; for they are beyond argument. Our big shells were

smashing into Albert and its neighbourhood from many heavy batteries, raising volcanic explosions there, and our aeroplanes were burning over the tracks in white splashes.

One of the gunners, lying flat on his stomach with telephone to his ear, rained himself a little and said: "They're going to do a shoot, with an aeroplane to spot for them." I saw the bird come out for this job, flying low through a blue sky, and not hurried because German Archies began to send black bursts about its wings.

The siege gunners were chatty again. "Fritz got it in the neck the other evening," said one of them. "All the guns ceased fire, and a swarm of our aeroplanes came out—more than 50 of them—and dropped bombs on an assembly of German troops down there and battery positions. They made some fine rosy clouds when the redbrick ruins went up in dust. It was a great sight."

There was a great noise yesterday, but it was mostly our noise, for which I was duly thankful. Scores of our heavies were scattered about behind the lines, where the woods are in the first glory of their green, all light and leathery in the sun, and where the grass was merry with gold and silver, except where German shells had opened deep pits, horribly fresh, so that one knew the enemy had been searching around here for any death he could find.

I described in my message yesterday how the noise of gunfire was so steady and loud during night and early morning over a wide extent of the front that along all sectors of it there were inquiries as to attacks, answered by assurances that there was nothing doing. But, after all, there was something doing against one body of our troops in Flanders, and judging from later information gained by our officers there, it looks as though the enemy had intended a big attack by at least five divisions, though the plan was thwarted by our intense gunfire.

What actually happened was an assault upon Ridge Wood and its neighbourhood, north of Viazstraat, on the French left, opposite Kemmel Hill, extending along the lines of the French themselves, though not so heavily except in strident fire. That was intense, prolonged, and terrific for several hours of the night and just before dawn.

Behind the German lines, as we now know, a new German division previously untouched in this offensive—the 52nd Reserve—had just relieved the 3rd Guards, who, as I have already told, have been badly mauled with their Cookshufers in recent fighting, and on their left—our right, of course—there was the 56th German Division, with others opposite the French front.

All these men were crowded into narrow assembly grounds, and they did not have quiet hours before the moment of attack. They had hours of carnage in the darkness. British and French guns were answering back the German bombardment with the heaviest fire. French howitzers and longmuzzled fellows, which during recent weeks I have seen crawling through Flanders with the "Coriflowers," as the French soldiers call themselves, crowded about them on gun limbers and transport wagons, and muddy horses, who have travelled long kilometres, were now in action from their emplacements between the ruined villages of the Flemish war zone, and with their little brothers, the soixante-quinze, their bloodthirsty little brothers, were savage in their destructive and harassing fire.

I have seen the soixante-quinze at work, and have heard the "rafale des tambours de la mort," the rattle of the drums of death, as the sound of their fire is described by all soldier writers of

France. It was that fire, that slashing and sweeping fire, which helped to break up any big plan of attack against the French troops yesterday morning, and from those assembly places a great part of the German infantry never moved all day, but spent their time in carrying back their wounded.

So it was with another division of German troops, intended for an assault on our lines further north. Our field batteries and heavies laid down a protective barrage of shell fire of terrible intensity, and here also any German plan of movement was "immobilised," a scientific word for slaughter and the destruction of hostile preparations.

But in spite of the bombardment on the 52nd Reserve Division, those German troops, in their first baptism of fire in this offensive, came out against our men in Ridge Wood. Our forward system of trenches there had been wrecked by German shelling and our line had been withdrawn from it in order to save life, to positions behind the wood, where our machine gunners had a good field of fire and where it was better to organise counter-attacks.

As the German soldiers advanced they were sprayed by machine-gun fire, so that many fell, but were able to take the line of upheaved trenches and to penetrate Ridge Wood. That is all.

Our old trenches gave them no cover. Ridge Wood gave them no hiding-place, for it is only a collection of tattered tree stumps, and those Germans lay out there, losing more men as the hours passed.

Then in the evening some of our men—Sassforth, I think—made a counter-attack, clearing the enemy out of the wood and back beyond our original line.

It was not a good day for those German divisions in Flanders—one more fresh division has been scorched—and it is worse for them, because very likely they may have to try again in order to carry out the plans of their High Command, who are anxious to get this ground in order to make an easier way up to Ypres, which, as I have already said, they are anxious to get for political advertisement, though there is little of military value in its ruins, except the memory of our gallant dead and of all those who have walked through its sinister streets to Hall Fire Corner and the fields across the Menin road.

Mary Pickford to Retire.

It is announced that Mary Pickford, the cinema actress, will make one more picture and then permanently retire. Her sister says that Mary is on the verge of a nervous collapse. Miss Pickford has been earning a salary of \$20,000 a year.

Judge and Would-be Portia.

A little friendly advice was given by Judge Salto to a solicitor's woman clerk during the hearing of a case at Marylebone County Court. His honour invited her to step into the witness box, and asked: "Are you going to be a lady lawyer?" The young lady confessed that she did not know. The Judge: Well, take my advice, and don't. The law is a nasty, beastly business. You will come in contact with all sorts of shady people. Mr. Newman (counsel): I hope your honour does not include counsel. (Laughter, in which the judge joined.)

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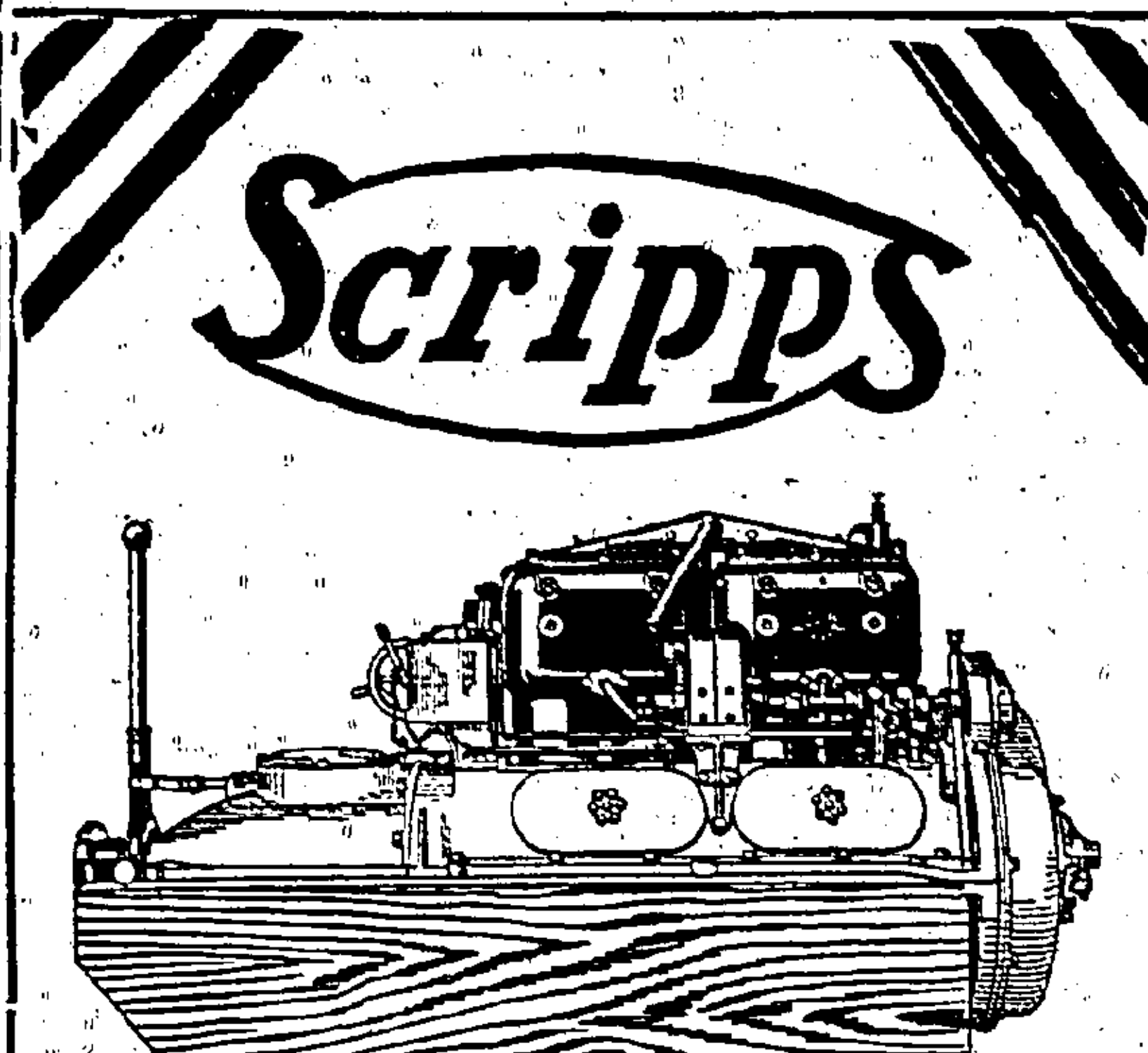
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GENERAL NEWS.

Positions in War Bond Race.

The largest amount subscribed
to National War Bonds by any
provincial town during the last
week of April (exclusive of those
visited by a tank band) was
\$332,555 by Liverpool. New-
castle-on-Tyne followed with
\$284,325 for the week, and Mid-
dleborough and Manchester put
up \$205,115 and \$192,525 respec-
tively.

Wooden Guarders.

A fleet of five or six wooden
vessels is being built for the
Ounard Company by the National
Shipbuilding Company, of Texas.
The first, named the War
Mystery, has already been launch-
ed, says the Liverpool Courier,
and the second, the War Marvel,
follows in a fortnight. The new
Guarders are the largest wooden
vessels in the world, and the build-
ers can construct one within 30
days. The War Mystery is 315
feet long, 40 feet 7 inches beam,
24 feet draught, and 23 feet 6
inches moulded depth.

24,000 Blind to be Trained.

A special department of the
Local Government Board had
been set up for dealing with the
blind, said Mr. Hayes Fisher, in
Parliament recently. The Depart-
ment had already done valuable
and practical work. A register of
the blind had been established.
The whole of the blind in the
country numbered 24,000, and
when the Government had time
to consider the whole problem
thoroughly they would have to
make arrangements for the proper
education and training of these
people and the establishment of
workshops, which were the crux
of the whole matter.

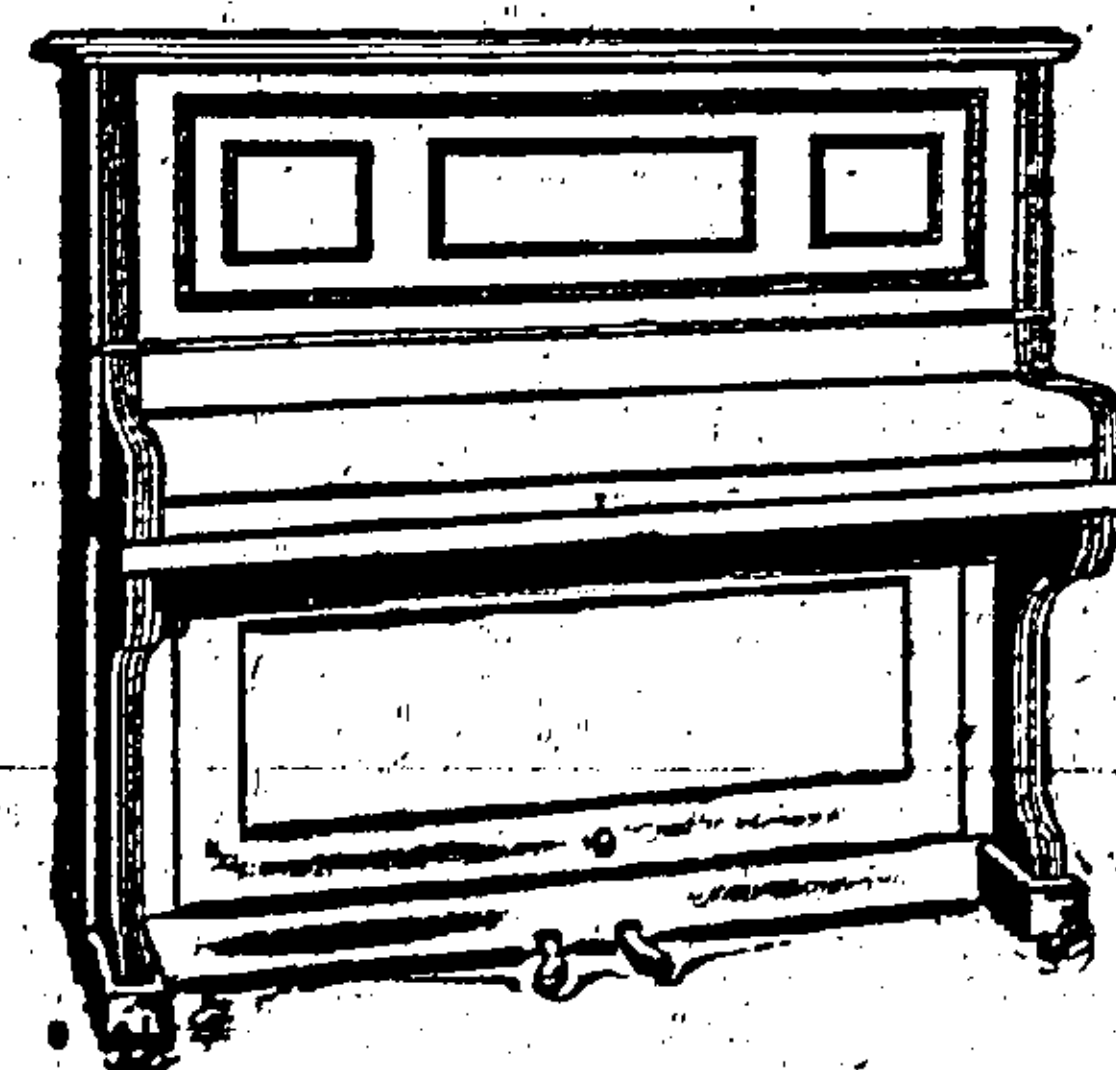
Our Clean Politics.

Mr. John Hodge, speaking at
the annual meeting of the British
and Foreign Bible Society said
that it might seem incompatible
that a politician should attend
that meeting, but there were evi-
dences in our leading statesmen
and in our industrial life that
politics were cleaner here than in
any other country. Some Chris-
tian people believed that the war
was a punishment for our sins of
intemperance, immorality, and
many other things. He was not
a theologian; but he did not
believe that. God never willed
the war. It was the result of
man's wickedness. Why blame
God and place man's crimes on
Him?

Pacifists Attacked.

There were lively scenes in
Glasgow during May Day cele-
brations by a number of Socialist,
pacifist and other societies. A
procession of these through the
streets was booed and hissed.
The processionists replied by
singing "The Red Flag" and
cheering for what they termed
the "Revolution." Many on-
lookers shouted out, "This is no
time for a holiday!" "Go back
to work, you scoundrels!" "Away
and join the Army!" A struggle
took place at the corner of Gar-
don street, in which it is said
some person assaulted a wounded
soldier. This created great in-
dignation, and the police arrested
a man, who will be charged
later. Many of the public then
attacked the demonstration, and
took their flags.

Maker of French '75.

M. O. P. Eugene Schneider who
was installed president of the Iron
and Steel Institute in succession to
Sir William Beardmore is the
grandson of the founder of the
old Royal foundry of Le Creusot,
who became Minister and
President of the Corps
Legislative under Napoleon III.
He claims kinship with England
through his mother, an English
lady, while his wife is a direct
descendant of James II. The
firm of the new president are the
inventors and makers of the
famous French 75mm. gun. In
his address M. Schneider said that
expenditure of ammunition ex-
ceeded at the very outset of the
war all anticipations. That appear-
ed due to the unbroken fronts
rendered possible by the huge
number of men in the field. In-
stead of the 20,000 gunshots with
which Napoleon won the Battle
of Wagram, or the 1,600,000 shells
that the Siege of Sebastopol cost
the Allies, we must fire to-day
several million shells to drive the
enemy a few miles back on a very
narrow front.THE
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GENERAL NEWS.

Church Demands Sea Hostages.

By a large majority the Congregational Union of Scotland has passed a resolution that the Government be petitioned to place on board every hospital ship and merchant ship at least five interned Germans of high financial standing. In the event of any such vessels being torpedoed or mined these men should be the last to be taken off.

Kaiser's Signature Analysed.
To those who are skilled in calligraphy the Kaiser's signature indicates vanity, selfishness, and the power of mastery over others. Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield, who gave at the Mansion House this questionable certificate of character to the German War Lord, was more merciful to other rulers. The signatures of King George, of the King of the Belgians, and of President Wilson, he said, denoted love, strength, honour and kindness.

Inquiry Into Botulism.
Attention was drawn in Parliament recently to the deaths from "botulism." Mr. S. Walsh said there had been a few deaths, the symptoms resembling those of botulism, which was a very rare food disease hitherto unknown in this country. The disease was under investigation by the Local Government Board, in collaboration with the medical research committee. Inquiries had up to the present failed to associate the illness with the consumption of any particular article of food, and no special orders regarding food were at present contemplated.

Aid for Limbless Warriors.
Complimentary reference to the work of the Eccentric Club on behalf of disabled and limbless soldiers and sailors was made by the Lord Mayor of London, who opened the thirteenth hostel of that institution (the Walter de Frece Hostel) at 5, St. Agnes-place, Kennington-park. Five other Eccentric Club hostels will be opened shortly. Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. John Hodge, and Mr. G. H. Roberts commended the club's efforts, and the last-named said that he looked to the club to assist him in the great problem of organizing labour after the war.

Municipal Scandals in Osaka.
It will be remembered that a few months ago Mr. Yasuda Fujimaro, Chief of Public Works in the Prefectural Office of Osaka, seven other officials, and six building contractors, were arrested on a charge of taking and giving bribes, and have since been under trial in the Osaka Chibo Saibansho. The trial has concluded, Mr. Yasuda being sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for five months, while the periods of imprisonment awarded to other officials range from two to eighteen months. The officials were also ordered to reimburse sums of money ranging from ¥19 to ¥374, which represent the values of bribes received. One of the bribes was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for five months, while the five others were mulcted in fines ranging from ¥100 to ¥200.

Silver Kings Wanted.
I have a device for making a considerable sum of money of which I make a gift to anyone who has the necessary amount of silver to put it into operation, wrote the special correspondent at Dublin of the London Daily Chronicle. The shortage of silver here has become an even more immediate hardship than conscription, as working men who are paid in Treasury notes are actually unable to buy food in such important cities as Cork and Limerick because the tradesman cannot give them change, and their employers are obliged to make such arrangements as may conceivably be an infringement of the Truck Act. Let a shrewd business man come from England with as much silver as he can gather together, and in the rural districts, where Treasury notes are distrusted, buy these up at a discount, and, in a word, attempt to make a corner of them. He will in this manner not only do a good stroke of business for himself, but will quickly correct a dangerous social mischief. The suspicious peasantry would then soon regain their confidence in Treasury notes and cease to hoard silver, if, indeed, the shortage is not the consequence of a very ingenious conspiracy.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Overted Sedentary Soldiers.

Loughfield City Food Control

Committee have decided to send

a protest to the Ministry of Food

against the rations granted to

soldiers engaged on sedentary

work in the Army Pay and Re-

cord Offices. It is said that the

weekly allowance to these men

includes 70c. of meat, 14c. of

bacon, 8c. of sugar, and 13c. of

tea. The people where the

soldiers lodged were bragging

that they shared the allowance.

"Slovenes Angry with the Pope."

According to the latest news

received in Jugo-Slav circles in

London the situation in Croatia

and Slovenia has become very

serious. The arrest of the Prince

Archbishop of Ljubljana, head of

the Clerical Catholic party in the

Reichsrat, for associating himself

with the Jugo-Slav movement

has caused a great outbreak of

feeling in Slovenian lands, and

consternation in political circles

in Vienna. Much anger is

expressed at the action of

the Pope, who, at the request of

the Austrian Government, sent a

nuncio to inquire into the

Archbishop's action, with the

result, it is stated, that he has

been found guilty of conducting an active policy for the union of all Jugo-Slavs under Serbia. For 25 years the Archbishop has organized the Clerical Catholic party, and has been a pillar of Hapsburg-Vatican policy in Slovenian lands.

Great Jewel Robbery.

On its way from London to

Bombay a parcel containing pre-

cious stones of great value has

been stolen. In it were a quantity

of cut diamonds, whose value

alone is put at £29,000. Scotland

Yard has so far received only

meagre information by cable. The

case was discovered when the

teamship Nagoya reached Bom-

bay. The property had been

consigned to India by London

merchants, and was taken aboard

in London Docks on March 15. At

Bombay, the seals of the bag in

which the jewels—which include

rubies and pearls, in addition to

the cut diamonds—had been

sealed were found to have been

broken. An attempt had been made

to replace the seals. It is thought

that the gems were abstracted

before the boat left England. A

reward of \$500 is offered for

information leading to the arrest

of the thieves and recovery of the

property.

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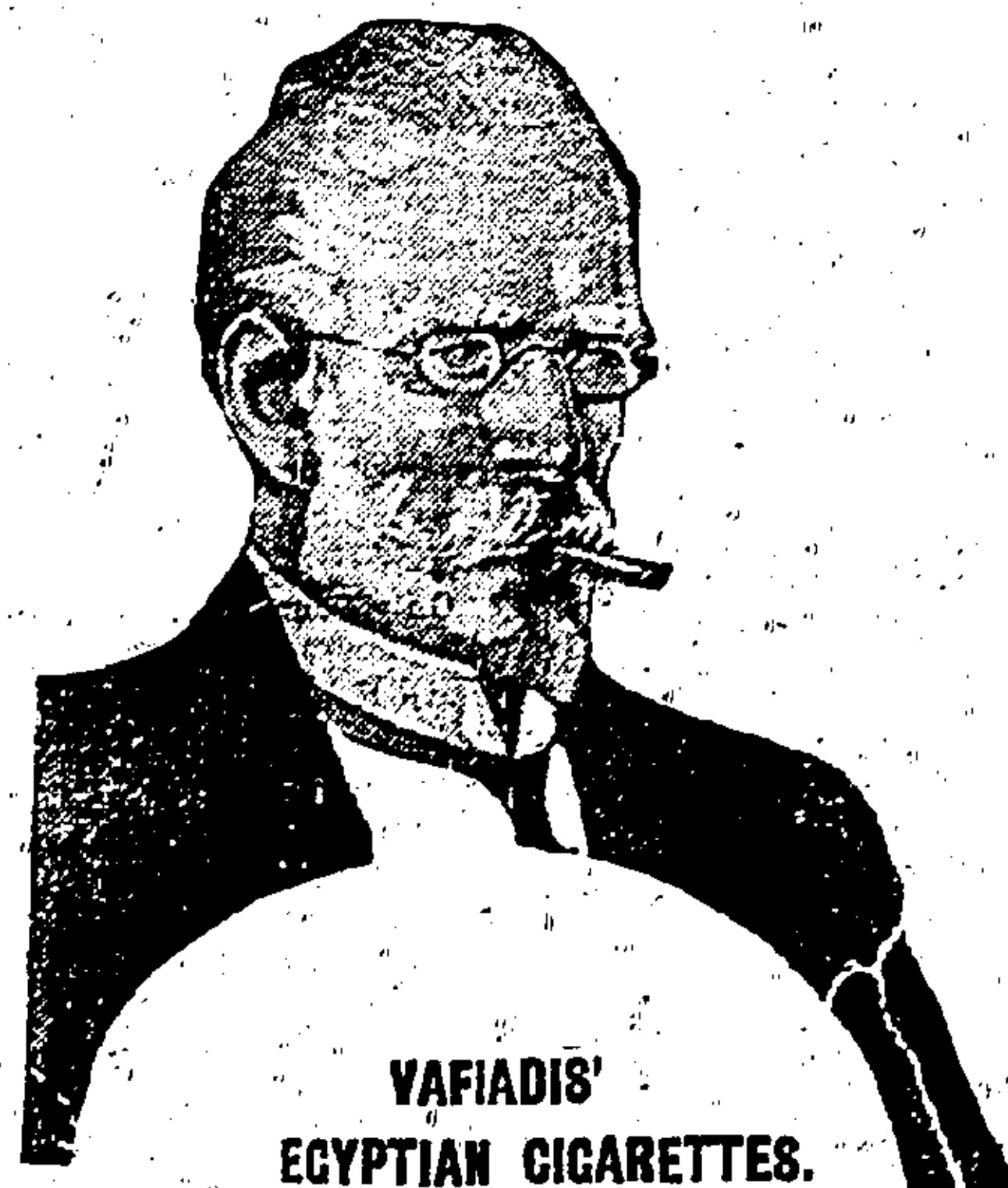
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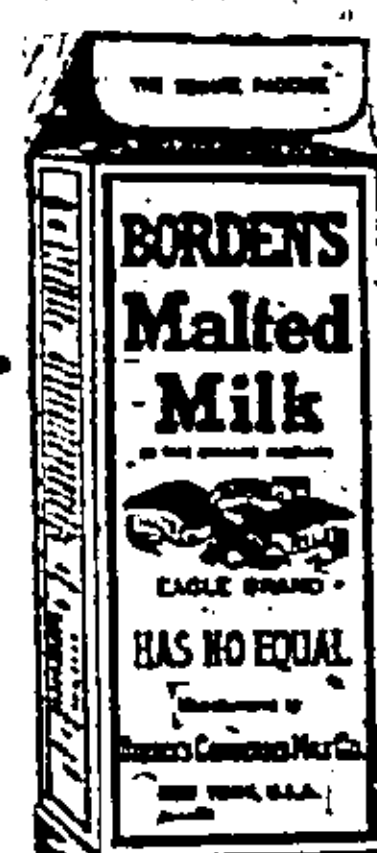
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In nature's original plan, infants were nourished by mother's milk, but in our modern civilization this is often neither possible nor even advisable.

Failing the natural food one instinctively turns to cow's milk, but this cannot always be used, as owing to its variable quality and the heavy indigestible curd, the delicate stomach of a young baby cannot always digest the nutriment which it undoubtedly contains. In such cases

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consisting of pure, rich, creamy milk and selected cereals will be found a satisfying, non-irritating, easily digested food; finely powdered, and ready for immediate use by the addition of water.

It contains six times the nutrition of ordinary milk, but the curd being broken up by digestive agents in the malt every particle of nutriment is easily absorbed by the very youngest.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. J. Rodger and Family tender their heartfelt thanks for the many kindly expressions of sympathy during their recent sad bereavement, also for the numerous floral tributes.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918.

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA.

One of the greatest agencies for helping a backward nation along the road of progress and general reform is to be found in wisely chosen and well administered educational methods. Ignorance and a failure to move with the spirit of the times have led to the decay of many a country which, had it but received the blessings of sound education, would have won for itself a front place among the nations of the world. Keeping these truths before us, it is most reassuring to learn of the British efforts which are being made to provide the very best possible facilities along these lines to China. It has been known for some time past that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has been concerning itself in this question, and the result is that a scheme is afoot for securing the services of the local University to act as a medium for the carrying out of a big educational scheme in the neighbouring country. Some observations made at Monday's Tribunal sitting, when the cases of University professors were considered, show that there is every promise of a most fruitful educational campaign being entered upon in the near future.

From time to time, Sir Charles Eliot has paid official visits to the Educational Department in Peking, where he still is, and matters appear now to have reached a very satisfactory head, since it is stated that the scheme for training in the Hongkong University, Chinese teachers for Chinese Government Schools has so far progressed that twenty will probably enter the institution this coming term. In this way, therefore, a new role will be opened up for the University, and one which will have effects of the most far-reaching character if, as anticipated, the scheme develops as time goes on. The main idea in the establishment of the University of Hongkong was to bring to the very door of China facilities which could otherwise only be obtained by students going to Europe and America, there, in many instances, to suffer a process much akin to denationalisation. The object has been attained to a very considerable extent, and the consequence has been a great benefit to the Chinese and will be an even greater one as time goes on and more young men pass through the University and then go into official or commercial and industrial life in their native country. Now the University is to branch out in a new direction; it is to become the training ground for Chinese who choose the scholastic profession and who will become the torch-bearers of modern methods of education in a land which sadly needs elevation in this regard. The advantage which, in course of time, will accrue to China through such a scheme being carried into effect will be incalculable. By its operation, Britain will again be acting as a culture-bearer to those who thirst for knowledge but are handicapped by reason of the absence of adequate educational facilities.

There are other reasons, too, why we welcome the new development. Its effects will, as time advances, mean much for Britain as well as for China. British interests, we are told, have suffered in the past in China through lack of British education; and we can well believe it. Thence now in view seems to be the creation of more British schools and Universities in China—a step which should have most beneficial results all round. It should mean a better and closer understanding between the British and the Chinese by giving the latter a clear insight into British ideas and, through that, an appreciation of our anxiety to render every assistance possible to a people looking for guidance and anxious to progress. Here there is a great opportunity for us to spread the light of modern education; here we have a method by which we can cement the growing Anglo-Chinese friendship, looked at from every standpoint, the new scheme is to be commended, and we confidently predict for it results of the greatest importance to China herself and to British interests in the Far East.

The Imperial Conference.

The Imperial Conference now sitting in London is grappling with the many problems brought before it in a thoroughly sound and businesslike manner. A telegram to hand to-day outlines some of its latest recommendations on issues of Empire-wide importance, and the message indicates, from the variety of subjects mentioned, that good results are bound to accrue from this gathering together of the leading statesmen of the Empire. We are especially glad to see that the Governments of the various Dominions are to co-operate with the Imperial authorities in developing the dye industry and so strike a blow at enemy domination of essential trades. It has taken an upheaval like the present war to bring home to Britishers the fact that we have been almost entirely dependent on Germany for the supply of dyestuffs, and though steps have long since been taken to remedy our weakness in this respect, it is clear that the situation can only be made secure for the future by all parts of the Empire working together in absolute union to break up past German influence and control. Another point of value is that the establishment of an Imperial Statistical Bureau is to be considered, for in this way the full resources of the Empire can be tabulated. To take only a local instance of our past neglect in this respect, records of the immense trade of Hongkong have only been available in the blindest form, though that matter will doubtless be remedied under the new Commercial Attache scheme. At any rate, there is plenty of scope for a greater measure of co-hered effort between the various parts of the Empire in many regards, and the Conference now sitting will materially assist in that direction.

Germany's "Peace Feeler."

While the feeling in Germany, judged by the telegrams to hand, seems to be general that she must have peace soon, there appears to be a decided divergence of opinion as to how to bring it about. Count Hertling, as the spokesman of the Government, has just announced what the Government are prepared to do and how far they wish to go in regard to peace negotiations; and, on the whole, his statement—moderate and reasonable, as it seems to us to be on the whole—has met with a fairly cordial reception in his own country. The Pan-Germans, of course, are not satisfied, as might have been confidently predicted would be their attitude. They still hold to the exploded idea that Germany can, if she will, conquer the world by force of arms, an idea that they have clung to despite the fact that in four years all that the Germans have been able to conquer outright are three small States such as Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania—victories which they never would have accomplished had it not been for extreme misfortune on the part of these States.

The Pan-German Attitude.

The Pan-German organs oppose the Chancellor's views and demand a "German peace," which, of course, simply means that they will not be pleased with less than what they demand, whereas the time is fast approaching when they will have to be pleased with what the Allies may feel disposed to give them. Count Hertling's statement regarding Belgium has, as might have been expected, caused not a little flutter of excitement in the Fatherland. On the whole, however, there seems to be less inclination than there was formerly against restoring to Belgium her national status. Probably this saner view on the part of the Germans is due to the fact that they realise more clearly than they realised before that in the restoration of Belgium the Allies have pledged themselves to the last man and to the last dollar. Germany can have peace any day if only she will realise what the whole world realises, namely, that she must renounce her military ambitions and endeavour to live in peace and amity with the rest of the world.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL PERSONAL POSSESSIONS WHICH YOU YOURSELF DO NOT WANT ARE LARGELY WASTED AND FICTITIOUS IN VALUE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of Von Hindenburg's victory over the Russians on the Narva front.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Mr. Holyoak Leaves.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak was among the passengers leaving by the Shinyo Maru.

Cable Route Restored.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., announces that the route to America via the Commercial Pacific Cable is restored.

Discharged.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, four Chinese were charged with the unlawful possession of 170 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$1,455. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Agassiz defended. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., appeared and stated that the police did not propose to offer any evidence and he would ask for the discharge of the defendants. Mr. Goldring agreed, and all the men were discharged.

Stolen Bangles.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a pair of jade stone bangles off a fellow-passenger on board a Canton Steamer. It appeared that the complaint missed the bangles during the trip and informed the purser, who had the passengers searched as they left the boat. The bangles were found in the defendant's possession. The defendant, who was a time-expirant, was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Victoria Theatre.

The very fine programme put on at the Victoria Theatre last night drew a most appreciative audience. The main feature was the five-part film, "The Spender," which is one of the most exciting and strongly acted dramas ever seen in Hongkong for a long time past. The beautiful Pathé colour-film depicting scenery on the shores of Lake Dal in Kashmir was much enjoyed, while the other items in the programme were French war-pictures, an American Gazette and "The Big Idea," a very funny Harold Lloyd film. The programme is being repeated to-night while to-morrow further episodes of "The Seven Pearls" will be screened.

Alleged Brass Theft.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with stealing three brass plates, valued at \$3, from a steamer at Wanchai, and another man was charged with receiving them, knowing them to have been stolen. Inspector Sim stated that some men were engaged in loading coal when the plates were found to be missing. There had been several previous thefts. As a result of enquiries the defendant was arrested and he later took the police to the second defendant's house in Wanchai, where the plates were found concealed under a bed. The Chief Engineer of the ship was to have given evidence but the ship had left early this morning. A remand was asked for and granted.

Only Compradore Orders.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with obtaining refreshments at a restaurant at Yau-mat by false pretences. It appeared that the defendant and two other men obtained food to the value of \$4 from the restaurant and that the defendant tendered in payment what he said were Swatow bank notes. He then left, but it was subsequently discovered that no money-changer would cash the notes, for they were in reality compradore orders of a large firm in Swatow. The affair happened a month ago, but the defendant was only arrested last night. Detective Sergeant Murphy stated that it would seem that the defendant was the pawn of the other two men, who gave him the notes, for the defendant seemed to have paid them over thinking they were genuine bank notes. He would like a remand so as to be able to make enquiries. This was granted.

GERMANS CRITICAL OF U-BOAT POLICY.

Failure of the Admiralty to Live Up to its Promises.

New York, May 28.—Copies of German newspapers just received here show that on April 23, five days after the heated debate in the Main Committee of the unrestricted submarine warfare as outlined by Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, before that body, the semi-official *Wolf Telegraph Bureau* sent out the following report:—

"During the month of March there was destroyed all together 689,000 gross registered tons of the merchant cargo room useful to our enemies. Therefore, the world merchant cargo room at the disposal of our enemies has been reduced by war measures alone by approximately 16,469,000 tons since the beginning of the war.

According to the official German statement for February, the allied and neutral merchant shipping sunk during that month by the war measures of the Central Powers totalled 680,000 gross tons. In its comment upon the March figures the *Wolf Bureau* asks how Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, had the assurance to refer on March 5 to the falling curve of the British shipping losses and to put, in his White Book the total world merchant tonnage loss from the beginning of the war to the end of 1917 at only 11,800,000 gross registered tons, when the German Admiralty's Staff had 'incontrovertibly' shown it to have been about 5,000,000 tons more. The *Wolf Bureau* then proceeds to answer its own question by asserting that the British Admiralty arrives at its figures by not including in the merchant shipping losses such steamers as are in military service, even though they be guard ships, hospital ships, auxiliary cruisers, and 'probably' transports and munition ships.

As was pointed out in the cable reports of the debate in the Main Committee of the Reichstag on April 18, practically all factions, with the exception of the Independent Socialists, united in criticising the German Admiralty for its failure to have carried out its various promises of winning the war through ruthless submarine warfare and in demanding more action and less talk. Among the editorial comments in the German press regarding this debate, that of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is one of the lengthiest and most caustic. It begins by remarking that if the debate attracted little attention, in spite of the 'astonishing' character of the speeches, this was due partly to the preoccupation of public opinion with the western offensive, the war loan, the new taxation proposals, and the retirement of Count Czernin, and partly to the censorship which made the published reports of the debate hardly intelligible. After condemning the Government's policy of concealment the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, as translated by the *London Times*, proceeds:—

"Serious matters are at stake. Otherwise so calm a critic as Herr Gothein (the Radical spokesman) would not have said: 'We cannot trust the Naval Administration.' And even Herr Stresemann (the National Liberal spokesman) feels 'slight doubts.' 'What is the cause of all this? The criticism is directed against what are described as false and misleading calculations of the Admiralty about the effect of the submarine war, and—a much more serious point—against the construction policy of Herr von Capelle. . . . A number of Deputies of the Left made grave charges against the Admiralty, because it was induced only by contrary experience to abandon the very miscalculations in which not only the Admiralty itself believed, but which were made the foundation of an almost unlimited propaganda through Germany.

"Professors, officers, engineers, and other connoisseurs reckoned out exactly the day upon which the fleet which provides England with food would of necessity be used up. They did this even after the famous six months had expired, and they appealed to their special technical knowledge and to their good relations with the German Admiralty. For example, the chief engineer of an important building yard prophesied not long ago that there would be nothing left on Feb. 1, 1918. That was a private calculation. But to revert to Herr von Capelle, Herr Erbsberger has said, with regard to the point of view of the Secretary of Marine: 'The goal was to be reached on Jan. 1, 1918. This calculation was the answer given last August to the July debates.' Be one's opinion about Herr Erbsberger what it may, the fact that he can without contradiction establish such facts deserves general attention.

"We need not, however, devote too much time to criticism of the past. The German Admiralty, or at least Herr von Capelle, has now recognised the large reserves of world tonnage which—in spite of Herr Helfferich—are still at the disposal of our enemies, and the Secretary of Marine, in spite of all justified optimism, now takes the point of view that all calculations depend upon numerous uncertain factors, and so are at best calculations of probabilities. Away with them, and let us await the actual results! That, even for Herr von Capelle, would have been a still better point of view to adopt. The true state of the submarine war, the degree of want in England, the grave economic injury for the future which is caused by the loss of ships, and the psychological pressure for peace—all this can and should be impressed upon every German. But more than that is injurious. It is impossible to carry on war without optimism, but prophecies which go wrong provoke mistrust."

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The *Frankfurter Zeitung* criticises the German official figures and the false statements and prevarications about 'world tonnage.' It says that it is not surprising that some of the Reichstag Deputies are still dissatisfied with the official arithmetic. It then deals as follows with the question of submarine construction:—

"More serious are the charges which have been made against the construction policy of the Admiralty. The question of submarine war stirred the German people to a quite extraordinary state of excitement, and the propaganda in favour of an immediate—or premature—commencement of intensified submarine war was something quite unparalleled in Germany. Everybody would have supposed that the naval authorities would have done and would still be doing, everything conceivable in order to have the largest possible number of submarines in the shortest possible time. . . . During the first two years of war Herr von Tirpitz organised the submarine propaganda, but according to the judgment of experts, he neglected to employ the full capacity of the German yards for the construction of submarines. In the new debate the Reichstag committee has concerned itself with the omissions of the Admiralty under Herr von Capelle. . . . Herr Gothein said definitely that owing to the fault of the Admiralty we even now possess considerably fewer submarines than could have been built by the yards. There can be no doubt that Herr Gothein possesses convincing evidence. One of the questions is whether the Admiralty gave out orders according to its own estimate of the capacity of the yards, or whether it let the yards build as many submarines as could possibly be squeezed out of them with the utmost effort. If the latter course—which seems perfectly obvious to any impartial critic—has been adopted, when was it adopted? It is impossible for us to discuss details, but the want of confidence in the Admiralty is doubtless due to the opinion that our submarine commanders work splendidly, but that the construction policy of the authorities has not supported them as energetically as was possible and necessary."

"Painful though the idea in itself may be, it is a comfort to hear that the Admiralty, whose former chief prophesied that the English would 'quickly' be brought to their knees' is now preparing 'for a long war' and is selecting the types of submarines accordingly. But the commanders of our submarines can be adequately supported in the psychological process which the submarine war is intended to effect only if the number of submarines is increased as quickly as possible to the highest possible figure. That, as we understand it, is the meaning of the anxiety and the criticism of the Reichstag Deputies. They want victory in this struggle, just as every German who is still in possession of his senses wants it. But they do not confine themselves to saying piously 'Amen' to every thing that is done."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It is not generally known that at least one German regiment proudly carries into the fight against us a British battle honour. How many even amongst those soldiers in our army who wear the word "Gibraltar" on their regimental crest know that they earned it at the same time as the 73rd Regiment of the German infantry? This famous regiment, whose other name is the Hanoverian Guards, wears the word on an embroidered ribbon sewn round the top of their right cuff. At the outbreak of war the Kaiser wished the regiment to abandon the distinction, but the officers and men refused, saying that they had won it as honourably as any honour held in the German Army.

No other country but England fosters the school and strain of statesmanship to which Lord Derby belongs. Edmund Burke knew the school well, and immortalised it when he turned on the contemporary Duke of Bedford and told him that he had been "swaddled and rocked and dandled into a legislator." Large remnants of the feudal system and the absence from past history of all such final clearances as the French Revolution are the conditions in which the school flourishes, and constitute the reason why we still have it among us and France and America do not. It presents the striking phenomenon of hardy plants such as industry, assiduity, and general moral worth growing exotically where we should expect them to perish, under glass, and of a month which might have been content to have a silver spoon in it, containing, besides, a great deal of only moderate silver speech. The personal superstructure may not be great, but the foundations are enormous.

The school may be indicated almost as well by reference to those who do not belong to it as to those who do. Lord Rosebery is not of it, because he is personally brilliant, nor yet is Lord Lansdowne, who has a style. The late Duke of Devonshire is often thought of as its chief example, but justly, because in his later years he outgrew even his possessions and was only incidentally a duke. Lord Althorp, the mainstay of the Whigs, might serve as an instance if it were not for the large body of evidence we have as to the imprint he made on the mind of his age, and Lord Derby himself has predecessors in his own title who soared above their own rank and lived down an immense start in life.

Why has no reviewer of Lord Morley's "Recollections" drawn attention to one remarkable sentence which from personal interest compares favourably with anything in the book? The passage I have in mind (says a correspondent of the *Daily News*) occurs in the first chapter of the second volume, and consists of just ten words: "I have to go on living some years D.V." Is there anywhere in literature where that D.V. would be more astonishing? I should not care to attempt defining Lord Morley's philosophy in a paragraph in this column; but however it may be summed up it is certain that it is in direct and complete antithesis to the school of evangelical pietism in which a generation ago, and to some lesser extent to-day, the "Deo Volente" was a proviso scrupulously applied to future events by hundreds of earnest believers who can have had no clearer idea what the mystical letters actually stood for. But that Lord Morley of all people should employ this expression in his diary in 1894 and reproduce it in his published recollections in 1917 is surely one of the curiosities of literature.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Japanese Comment on Viscount Grey's Views.

The able and vigorous plea made by Viscount Grey for a League of Nations—an appeal directed to the peoples of all the belligerent nations without distinction—is not regarded with any enthusiasm by the Osaka Asahi. Our contemporary is of opinion that Germany must be beaten in the field before any discussion of a League of Nations need be entered upon, overlooking the fact that if the German people are given a clear understanding of the idea aimed at by the Allies, they may be able to force the hands of their Government and so hasten the conclusion of hostilities. At any rate, while not overlooking this view entirely our contemporary thinks a military victory must come first. In this connection it is curious to find this journal, published in a country which is nominally a belligerent advising the "Allies" to prosecute the war more vigorously than hitherto!

The Asahi says that though views similar to those now expressed by Viscount Grey were advocated by some people even before the war, the idea met with only a cool reception from the general public, in whose eyes national egoism was a just and proper thing, and who believed that criminal acts inexcusable in individuals were justifiable when committed by a State on a much larger scale. [The Osaka paper makes no invidious distinctions between nations in this regard.] Even at the present time, the Osaka journal proceeds, this curious contradictory idea is entertained by the military party and University professors in Germany, among whom the view actually prevails that the unification of the world can be accomplished solely by the superior German nation. So long as such ideas prevail in Germany, the theory of international peace is chimerical, and there can be no hope of the League of Nations being realized. But inasmuch as recognition of Prussian militarism means a source of ceaseless anxiety to the world and much wasteful expenditure in the endeavour to defend humanity, something must be done to destroy it. If it cannot be crushed by outside influence, efforts must be made to induce the German people to reconsider their attitude towards militarism.

The Allies are pursuing the policy of bringing outside influence to bear upon Prussian militarism in waging the present war, and in order to crown this policy with success it is essential that greater efforts should be made to overwhelm Germany's military force. The Osaka journal cannot say whether this policy will prove successful, but if the Allies are determined to adhere to this policy, the Asahi thinks it would be more conducive to the Allied interests for Viscount Grey to stimulate the martial spirit among the British people than to propagate his views about the League of Nations. If, however, this policy of outside pressure is found unavailing against Germany, the only alternative will be to induce the Germans to start a movement themselves against Prussian militarism, but the prospect of such a policy being successful is regarded by our Osaka contemporary as very remote.

Prussian militarism has brought Germany benefits, direct or indirect, in the past, and the Germans have no cause to regret their adherence to that principle. In fact, it is due to the series of successes which militarism has brought that some Germans have conceived audacious ambitions of dominating the whole world. It would be no easy task to shake this firm belief of the Germans in militarism by speech-making and theorizing. Nothing short of a serious national disaster which she may experience because of her advocacy of the principle the Asahi thinks, will bring home to German minds the evils emanating from militarism so strongly that they will hold it in general abhorrence. Such a disastrous blow can be dealt to Germany by the Allies if they will prosecute the war more vigorously than hitherto.

WAR COMMENTS.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, May 22nd.—The German High Command celebrated Whit Sunday—which, by the way was the amended date for the entry of Hindenburg & Co. into Calais—by dispatching a fleet of Gothas to bomb London. It was a special 'stunt' effort, undertaken with their newest and heaviest machines, which approached the Coast in relays, and its failure was on a large scale. True, it succeeded in killing and injuring, in addition to 100 men, 92 women and children, and we know that from the German point of view the bombing of women and children is regarded as a valuable method of sapping the morale of the nation.

Moreover damage was done to property, which, I suppose, will be described, in the German Press, as military buildings. But that was the extent of their success. As against this they lost certainly five, and more probably seven, of their newest machines—that is about one quarter of the raiders. This loss is likely to have a far more disturbing influence on the morale of the raiding airmen than any effect they produce on the morale of London.

As a matter of fact our aerial defences have reached an extraordinarily high pitch of excellence. We are never taken by surprise. I noticed a little proof of this in the Underground Railway this morning. There used to be a notice in the trains to the effect that all blinds must be drawn at nightfall for fear of air raids. For that notice there has been substituted one which says that blinds need no longer be drawn after dark; in case of air raids the lights will be extinguished. This means that the authorities are completely satisfied that they need not have the slightest fear of surprise. When you come to remember that an aeroplane flies fully a mile a minute and that there are hundreds of miles of air to be watched, it is rather a great thing to have accomplished. The system of warnings by sirens, maroons and whistles gives everybody ample time to find shelter, and the wisdom of taking shelter was emphasised on Sunday night, when many of the casualties occurred in the case of people who stood outside their houses "to see what was going on".

The barrage fire was magnificently accurate and efficient; most of the Gothas tried in vain to pierce it, it broke up their formations and led to the destruction of more than one of the raiders. One was actually brought down on an allotment in London. It was driven into a "corner" by the Archie, then the guns stopped and one of our airmen pounced down on it. The co-operation between gunners and airmen is really admirable. But most wonderful of all is the accuracy of the whole system of organisation. In our self-deprecating way we used to hold up the Boche as a model of organising ability. But I really believe that he can't hold a candle to the Briton when the Briton really takes off his coat to it.

I was talking to E.A.F. officer at lunch to-day and his views on the raid were very interesting. He was not expressing any opinion for publication, nor is he a man whom one could regard as an unreasoning optimist, but he had not the slightest doubt of our supremacy in the air. This is what he said:—"We have got the Hun beaten in the air. Our men are better and our machines are better. They always have been. His best machines have always been inferior copies of our designs. To-day he hasn't got either the design or the material. Every day means more irreplaceable losses for him, greater output for us and an increase in our superiority. If he tries to imitate our designs to-day, before he can produce copies in any quantity, we shall have something new in the air. It doesn't take long nowadays for an aeroplane to become a back number. Sunday's raid was an expensive business for him—a luxury which he wouldn't be able to afford often. He lost five to seven machines costing £10,000 each, as well as a dozen or so tried air-

men, of whom he has none too many. The R.A.F. is quite confident that it can dispose of anything the Boche can put into the air."

My friend was speaking the swankiest truth, I am sure. The facts speak for themselves. On Saturday our bombing machines in broad daylight bombed stations, factories and barracks at Cologne, drove down hostile scouts which worried them and returned to their base without loss. On Monday, again in broad daylight a ton of bombs were dropped on the barracks, gas-works and railway stations of Landau, a town near Karlsruhe; next evening Coblenz suffered the same fate. Now the German public doesn't approve of aerial bombardment, unless they happen to be the ones in the air. They regard it as immoral, unless it is English or French towns that are being bombed, when it is, of course, heroic warfare. So they are beginning once again to pretend that it wasn't they who started bombing raids. Anyhow, there is no doubt that we have put the gust up the Germans who live in the Rhineland towns.

An elderly man of Cologne remarked:—"If I only had known

That those Engländer—schwein— Could bomb towns on the Rhine, I'd never have purchased War-Lots."

A fat professor of Coblenz always thought that air raids were immense.

But to-day, I'm afraid, He looks on a raid As an illegal means of offence.

A Pastor who preached at Karlsruhe said:—"Brethren, I'm perfectly sure

That the war will soon stop With the Germans on top."

To-day he is taking the cure.

"From the map" said a speaker at Düsseldorf, "Old England must forthwith be hustled off. If she won't go we'll shove her."

(Interruption: "Take Cover!")

He picked up his papers and hustled off.

A poet of Frankfurt-on-Main wrote:—"Really our airmen are fine.

For thanks to their doings Half England's in ruins;

A bomb blotted out his last line.

A beer-swilling student of Bonn remarked when our airmen had gone

"I'd far rather be In Berlin on the spree; For Bonn nowadays is no bon."

As he crept underground at Mannheim

An apostle of Kultur had time

To observe "It's quite right

"To bomb babies by night—

"Killing Germans by day is a crime."

If you had been in London on Whit Monday you would have found it difficult to remember that there was a scrap going on somewhere in Europe. It was one of those ideal Bank Holidays when everything in the garden, not to mention the parks and hills and woods and heaths, was lovely. There was just enough breeze to make things pleasant and there wasn't the slightest hint of rain to spoil a perfect day in the open air. It reminded me of the old days when I used to go to Lords to see Middlesex play Somerset, in the hope that Sammy Woods or F.G.J. Ford or Albert Trotter would be in hitting mood—those names show you what a very old creak I am; for I daren't say many of you were playing with your dolls when Sammy Woods—he is a Major to-day in the Labour Corps—was in his prime. There is no first-class cricket in these days, though the cricketers of those days have been trying in vain for more than three

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years to teach the Boche how to "play the game" on a different field.

However—in default of cricket I journeyed to Primrose Hill and lay on my back in the grass and drank in the fresh air and the weather and the green trees and the kiddies playing hide-and-seek and catch and "touch-wood". Primrose Hill isn't quite so high, I believe, as Kemmel Hill, but it is ever so much better worth getting to the top of. Instead of trenches and shell-holes and barbed wire, there are many trees in full bloom and shady places and a view all over London. And just to remind us that life wasn't all a holiday, a couple of balloons drifted lazily across the hazy sky, and then one got into trouble and came down lower than it ought to and emptied its sand-bags on us so as to get back again to its proper level. Which was an added treat to the hundreds of children whose daddies were probably far away from home, helping to keep England free of the savages who spit babies on bayonets and outrage their mothers. We have much to be thankful for over here—not least of all for our Navy.

I want to introduce you to a little boy, aged nearly six; five minutes to six, he says. I should like the Hun to know about him too, for he could teach them something they don't yet know about British morale. On Sunday night we were "bivvying" in the basement, while the guns, accompanied occasionally by a bomb or two, were kicking up the devil's own shindy outside. Young Tom spent most of the time playing with a kitten or straining his dog which was so restless that it wouldn't lie down. His dog is a dachshund, one of those flap-eared, pot-bellied affairs with a waving periscope and a face that looks pathetic when there's any food within range. "Why don't you keep quiet, you nasty old German?" said Tom reprovingly. "I wasn't a bit frightened when the bombs dropped, was I Daddy?" he assured me proudly at the end of the vigil. Tom thinks that air raids are part of the natural order of things. "Aren't you a lucky boy to be out of bed at this time of night?" I said to him; "at your age I was never up so late." "Did you always sleep through the raids, Daddy?" he asked. He has his own thoughts and theories about the war and his games are thoroughly up-to-date. On his fort he has a soldier who is always scanning the heavens through a "telescope" and he carries some of his soldiers with silver paper or bits of rag to "camouflage" them. Yesterday he announced to his mother a new theory he has evolved:—"Mum", he said thoughtfully, "I always think the more Germans get killed, the sooner the war will be over." I am afraid that when he grows up he will be a military critic, if we don't head him off in time.

—OLD CROCK.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified 32 cases of plague (28 fatal), 13 of spotted fever (eight fatal), three fatal cases of diphtheria, four cases of enteric (one fatal), and one non-fatal occurrence of paratyphoid fever. The last named was a British case and of the enteric cases one was English and the other Indian; all the rest being Chinese.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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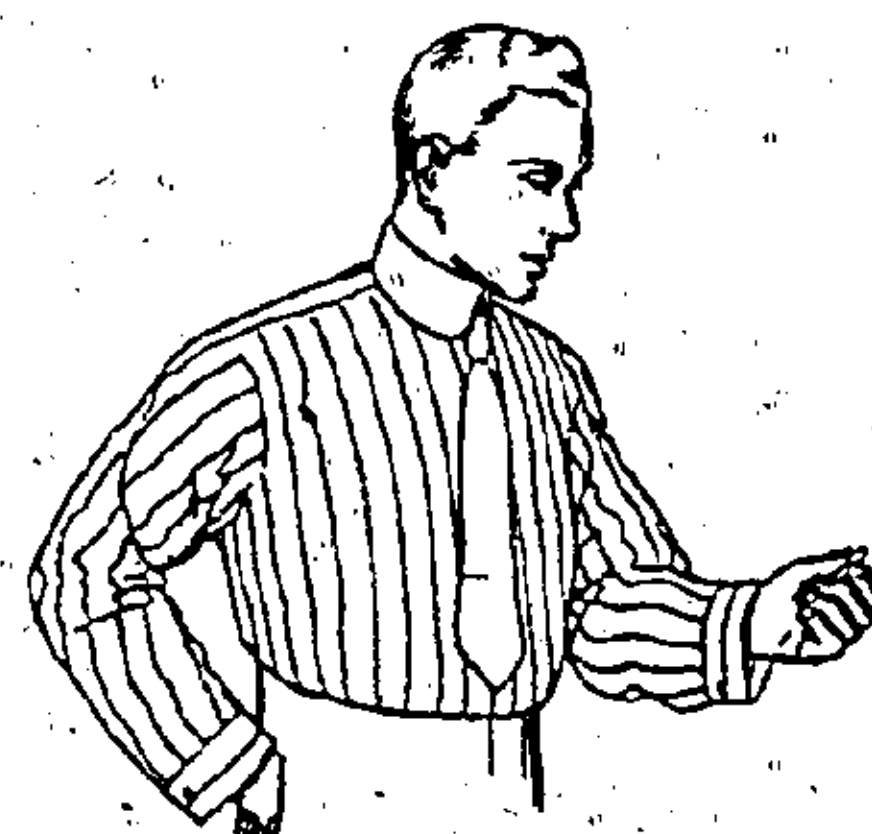
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru	T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July, at 11 a.m.
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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Katsura Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Katori Maru	FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

Outgoing Mails Eastward.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	20th Aug.
YOKO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" August 7th
"CHINA" August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	19th July at d'light.
WWEI C'FOO & TIENSIN Kueichow		19th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kaitong	21st July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	23rd July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 17, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at about	Will leave at about	To
Karimata	Java	in port	26th July	M'la, Batavia
Ysedyk	Java	22nd July	30th July	S'hai, Dally

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 15

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 19th July at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	TUES., 23rd July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Fri., 19th July at d'light.
MANILA	Yucsang	Fri., 19th July at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat., 20th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Talsang	Tues., 23rd July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 26th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the s.s. "SWAISANG" and "VITIM" calling at with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon. The latter vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon. The latter vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WATWICH" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon. The latter vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited number of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hailow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaiti, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

BANKERS.

FORWARDERS.

TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

18, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2800.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Canvey Island Enterprise.

The Committee of the House of Lords is considering a Bill empowering the construction of an important wharf and railways at Canvey Island, at the mouth of the Thames. The wharf is to be 3,000 ft. long and will accommodate the largest vessels, enabling the embarkation and discharge of passengers and cargo without proceeding up the Thames. The estimated cost is over £1,350,000. It is stated that the proposal is actively supported by the leading shipowners and public men from the Dominions.

French Demand for Japanese Tonnage.

Some time ago it was reported that the French Government had approached the Japanese Government with a request for steamers. The request was met by increasing the number of steamers on the N.Y.K. Mediterranean service, and by the inauguration of a Marseilles service by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—not by offering the required number of vessels. It is now reported that the French authorities have again asked the Japanese Government to supply more steamers for French service, and the request has been referred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. It is stated that the French Government desires Japanese ships to carry French official shipments from Port Said or Alexandria at freights officially fixed by the French Government, while it will not hold itself responsible for insurance against war risks. According to the "Mainichi," the steamship companies will have to suffer much inconvenience in regard to shipment permits and coaling if the request of the French Government is refused. The two companies will accordingly agree to the French request, and it is expected the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will use the Asiamaru and the Akehono-maru for the purpose, while the Harumaru will be operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Concrete Ships.

In assigning advantages to concrete ships, as compared with steel productions, perhaps the main factor is that they meet the crying needs of the moment, in itself is of inestimable value at the present time. The proportion of saving varies with the size of the ships; the larger the ship the less the saving. On a 5,000-ton ship the saving in steel would probably not exceed about 30 per cent. On a small vessel over 50 per cent. might be saved. If a hundred 1,000-ton ships were built in ferro-concrete a saving of some 10,000 tons of steel might be looked for. Two further important advantages are, cheaper and quicker construction. Another weighty consideration is that labour, other than that of existing skilled shipwrights, can be successfully employed. Again, the necessary shipyard plant is cheaper, simpler, and more easily installed, whilst the material for making the concrete are available in almost any locality. It is also possible that a claim for increased efficiency due to a reduction of skin-friction could be substantiated. One of the main defects is the greater weight, which, type for type, approaches 100 per cent. increase. It follows that there is a proportionate increase in displacement for a given deadweight. Where deadweight freightage is a governing factor, the concrete ship can only compare unfavourably with the steel vessel. Where "bulky" articles have to be carried, the point is not so important. Commercially, of course, any increase of net tonnage involves further expenditure for port and harbour dues. Then, again, bad weather has a greater delaying effect when concrete ships are being built than when steel is used. Another difficulty is that encountered in launching, as the increased weight adds to the dangers normally attendant on that operation. From the foregoing brief review, it will be seen that many points of advantage in the ferro-concrete vessel are more than doubly valuable under present circumstances. Their utility as a war-time expedient is unquestionable. This is particularly the case in regard to the smaller vessels now being produced in this country. A large ocean-going vessel of 5,000 tons has just been launched at San Francisco. The development of the use of ships of this size and the question of the commercial future of concrete vessels are matters which may be left for the future to decide.

THE TRIBUNAL.

This Afternoon's Sitting.

The General Military Service Tribunal again sat this afternoon and considered the following cases:—

The Vacuum Oil Company.

The following are medically fit:—

1. O. C. Stark.
2. A. Leach.
3. J. Brook.

The following man of military age from this Company has been rejected as unfit for service:—A. Jenkins.

Mr. Congdon appeared for the Company.

The Chairman said the Tribunal had no particulars before it from the Company as to the pre-war staff or the present staff, or as to whether any man had left the Hongkong office for active service, but perhaps this was immaterial, as the Company did not claim exemption in any of the cases.

Mr. Congdon:—I did not think it was necessary to supply any figures of that description as we are not claiming exemption.

The Chairman read a letter which the Tribunal had been sent by the Company in which the Company set forth that total exemption was not being claimed for Mr. Stark, Mr. Leach or Mr. Brooke. The Company felt that Mr. Stark and Mr. Leach might be placed in a false position, and, in justice to them, it was necessary to say both these men are important to the Company's organisation and in normal times would be indispensable. The reason they could be spared was that there was a shortage of supplies in outlying stations, so that two men had been brought into the office here, and also there was a shortage of shipping. The company had been fortunate in securing the services of a new man from America. The Company felt it could not conscientiously ask for exemption.

None of the men had anything further to add to the papers they had sent in, and none of them asked for exemption.

Mr. Leach was granted two months' exemption and Mr. Stark and Mr. Brooke no exemption.

A. S. Watson and Co.

The following are medically fit:—

1. W. T. Elson.
2. E. W. H. James.
3. H. E. S. Payne.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—F. O. Todd, J. E. Sutter, A. W. Smith, D. Wilson, W. H. Whitely and W. H. B. Musket.

Mr. D. E. Clarke appeared for the Company.

The Chairman said that from the papers which had been sent in it was gathered that the Company held that their business was in the essential interests of the Colony and that for the public safety qualified chemists were necessary to carry on the business. It was impossible to get qualified chemists from England and the Company did not know of any who could be engaged locally. The total exemption of Mr. Payne and Mr. James was asked for and a temporary exemption for Mr. Elson. The pre-war staff of the Company was 19 Europeans and to-day it was 11, plus extra help which had been secured for a certain number of hours per day. The Chinese staff had been largely increased. Four qualified chemists had left Hongkong for active service.

The Tribunal decided to call up Mr. Elson and to exempt the other men.

Hongkong Tramway Co.

The following are medically fit:—

A. D. Macdonald. The following man of military age from this company has been rejected as unfit for service:—W. E. Roberts.

The Tribunal decided to exempt Mr. Macdonald.

Use Less Stationery.

Owing to the great and growing shortage of paper, the public at Home have been requested to exercise the greatest economy, particularly in the matter of stationery. Much of the newspaper now in use is extravagant in size and quality.

'PURL AND PLAIN.'

A Local Book Of Verse.

Under the very appropriate title of "Purl and Plain," the South China Morning Post, Ltd., have just published a dainty little volume consisting of several sets of verses by Mrs. Maconachie, wife of Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, pastor of the Union Church, and admirably illustrated by Gunner A. Molloy, R.G.A. The little book, which is dedicated to Lady May, "The gracious President of the Hongkong Branch of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild," is now on sale, we are informed by the Secretary of that energetic body, at \$2 per copy—in aid of War Charities.

The book, which should appeal chiefly to members of the local Needlework Guild, as indeed most of the verses express some idea regarding the Guild's work, is a very worthy contribution to the many efforts that have been made for the sake of "sweet charity" with which the war has made us so familiar. The verses are gracefully expressed and the subjects selected refer to several of the many occupations in which countless women at Home and abroad are now engaged owing to the war.

Mrs. Maconachie is to be congratulated upon her little book and Gunner Molloy upon the very happy manner in which he has performed his part of the work. We hope the general public will give the publication a kindly welcome.

We have pleasure in quoting two of the verses—"My very Little Bit," and "Mittens," which seem to us to be particularly good:—

MY VERY LITTLE BIT.

Letters from the home land!
Papers too!
News of all the old friends,
News that's true!
Pictures of our working girls,
Fighting boys!
They have dropped their
games, it seems,
Smashed their toys.

Frank has learnt to face the
guns,
Jim to fly.

Do you think those girls of
theirs

Sit and cry?

They have other things to do—
No tears now!

Olive's hoeing turnips, Maud
Milks the cow.

Can you fancy Lillian
Cleaning glasses?

Mary in a restaurant,
Washing plates?

Who had dainty finger nails
Like our Nell's?

Guess what she is doing now—
Filling shells!

Oh, you girls across the sea,
Happy you!

Staying where there's life to live,
Work to do!

Idle in this torrid land
I must sit.

Thank the Lord for one thing
though—I can knit!

THE MITTENS.

Work of mine, go, cover what
you may:—

Poor hands that lately moved
to speak the soul's out-
welling,

Hands parched and grown early
hard in aiding earth's
green swelling,

Foolish hands that erred, or
hands oft-times outspread
in blessing,

Hands that thrill in memory
yet from homes most dear
caressing:—

Only, work of mine, I beg you
say,

"She who made us made a
friendly grasp,

"She who sent us sent a grate-
ful clasp."

Defendant's Story Believed.

A marine hawk was charged
before Mr. J. B. Wood, this morning,
with being in unlawful
possession of nineteen pounds of
old iron, valued at about \$10. He
was arrested in Yau-mat by an
Indian constable, and he claimed
that he had purchased the iron
off some boatmen at Tai Kok
Tsz. His Worship thought there
was no reason to believe that
the man had not bought the iron
and discharged him, telling him to
take away the iron as well.

ATTACK ON SUEZ CANAL

FOILED.

Indian Sergeant's Fine Leadership.

An incident in guarding the Suez Canal during the first year of the war, hitherto unrecorded in the telling. The canal is 82 miles long and the troops available for its defence in those early days were only sufficient to hold small redoubts a few miles apart and to send slender patrols backwards and forwards between them.

One morning, just as the first false dawn of the East was clearing, an Indian sergeant, with two of his men, was patrolling, when he met a patrol of two men coming from the other direction. To these he said "The night is now over; join my party and we will return together." A little further on his party of one N.C.O. and four men met the next patrol of two men; and to them the sergeant also said "Follow me." The whole proceeding was accidental and perhaps not quite regular, but before long the sergeant had need of his men.

Barely had the little party of seven gone half a mile when one of his scouts came running back. "Lie down quick," he said, "I saw some Eover hats (the head dress of the Turks which has replaced the historic fez) peeping over yonder mound. And I think also I saw one or two Germans." "If that is so," said the sergeant, "we will at once attack them."

Forming his six men into a line of skirmishers he ordered an advance, taking advantage of every scrap of cover. They had not gone far when a hail of bullets fell on them; the sergeant was shot through the knee whilst one of his little army was killed.

"The enemy is evidently in force," remarked the sergeant as he bound up his leg. "Therefore, Sher Singh, run back along the bank and shoot across to the Frenchman at the next gate to stop the shipping both ways. Then run on and tell the Colonel Sahib what has happened. It is two miles you have to run, but be of good courage. I will remain here with these men and hold the enemy."

At that moment three ships appeared round a bend in the Canal, followed at a little distance by two more, all steaming into the ambush set by the Germans. The sergeant was in an agony, but with his four remaining men opened rapid fire on the enemy, hoping thus to warn the ships in time. To his relief he saw the leading ship suddenly turn the engines full steam astern and gradually warp into the far bank out of immediate danger; and the ships behind, noticing that something was amiss, though they could neither see nor hear anything, immediately followed suit.

The Turks, now finding they had only a small patrol in front of them, began advancing in large numbers, so as to brush them aside and get at the ships. The sergeant, however, was a brave fellow, and knowing the importance of holding the Turks back fought a fine rearguard action, dispersing every yard of ground. As the fight went on he lost two more men; so that, himself badly wounded, he had only two men left, and one of these was also wounded. Things looked desperate, but it is always darkest before dawn; and so surely enough at this critical moment the Turkish fire ceased.

The sergeant was peering about anxiously to see what this meant, and what new plan of attack was being prepared, when the man at his right, a few yards off, suddenly gave an exclamation of joy. "See there by the grave of Allah, we are saved! The Colonel Sahib, with some men, a company at the least, is issuing from the fort to cut off the Turks—may their perih in hell!"

His sight was keen and true, and the Turks had seen also and were in full flight. It proved afterwards that this brave Indian sergeant and his six men had achieved a very notable success. The enemy force consisted of 500 Turks, with three guns, led by German officers, and commanded by a German general. Their intention was to sink by gunfire the first ship that came along, hoping the next might foul her, or also be sunk by gunfire, and that thus the canal would be blocked for weeks.

RHEIMS BEFORE THE WAR.

By Major C.J.C. Street, R.G.A.

The successes of the French in repelling the German thrust in the neighbourhood of Rheims during the first days of March, have given a fresh interest to that ancient town, whose fate has been so anxiously watched by the whole world since the invasion of France in 1914.

Rheims was only eight hours from London in pre-war days, by the express to Switzerland via Boulogne and Basle. The journey was through a country which has now become familiar to every reader of the newspapers. Branching off from the Boulogne-Paris line at Amiens, the train passed through Chaulnes, where it crossed the line as it existed before the Somme offensive of July 1st, 1916, Neule, Ham, and Tergnier, all names familiar at the time of the German withdrawal early in 1917. Its first stop after Amiens was Laon, where, from the station, could be seen the cathedral standing in a magnificent position on a hill overlooking the town. Thence it passed a few miles in front of the present line, through Guignicourt and Loivre, until the towers and chimneys of Rheims came into view; the train stopped, not at the main station, but at the little village of Betheny, through which the trenches ran at the present day.

From Betheny to the main station was ten minutes in a curious little train of two carriages, past the industrial quarter of the town, which, among its other activities, is one of the chief centres of the woollen district of France.

Coming out of the main station, one was confronted by magnificent public gardens, a blaze of flowers during the greater part of the year. From its fine boulevards led to the centre of the town, and beyond it to the *Hotel de Lion d'or*, of unknown antiquity, standing in the cathedral square, with nothing between it and the cathedral opposite but the fine modern statue of Joan of Arc.

Rheims had many fascinations. The antiquary might spend weeks in exploring the cathedral, with its magnificent tapestries, with which practically the nave was hung, and its carvings and traceries that cover every square inch of it. If he had further weeks at his disposal, he might proceed to make the acquaintance of the church of St. Remy, a hundred years older than the cathedral (it was built in 1100), and, to the ignorant lover of pure beauty, far more impressive. If he sought yet earlier relics, the remains of the Roman triumphal arch, the *Porta Martia* could well arrest his steps. After these, the sixteenth-century *Hotel de Ville*, and the *Lycee* would probably strike him as aggressively modern.

For the traveller of more practical tastes, modern Rheims had many attractions. It was a busy industrial city of some hundred thousand or more inhabitants, far enough (about a hundred miles) from Paris to possess an individuality of its own. Besides being an important railway centre, being the junction of the railway from the Channel coast and the North to Switzerland and then from Paris to Metz and the Ardennes, it was an inland port on the River Vesle, canalized as a link joining the Aisne to the Marne. The excellence of its communications has contributed very largely to the flourishing state of the industries of the town. Besides being the metropolis of a large agricultural and grazing district, it is an important centre of the wool trade, and the chief warehouse and distribution point for the wine that takes its name from the surrounding district of Champagne, where it is largely grown.

This champagne industry is a most interesting one, and contains many secrets. The casual drinker of a bottle of the wine has very little idea of the processes through which it has been, or of the labour involved in producing it. Perhaps the citizen of Rheims, known to the world, about it, for he rarely drinks sparkling champagne, preferring the actual still wine

ANOTHER PIRACY.

Over \$600 Worth of Booty Stolen.

Another piracy has been reported to the Police, the following being the story of the mistress of licensed junk No. T1523. She states that at noon on July 12, whilst her junk was sailing from Macao to Cheung Chau and near Taing Chau, in Chinese waters, a long boat containing five men, came alongside the junk. Three of the men were armed with revolvers and they boarded the junk, one of them shooting at her husband and hitting him in the head above the eye. The bullet ploughed down by the side of the cheek bone. The pirates then drove all the occupants of the junk into the cabin and closed the door, later sailing the junk towards Tan Chai. The men put aboard their own boat \$480 worth of cargo and \$130 worth of personal belongings, leaving the junk and making away in the direction of Tan Chai harbour. The woman managed to free herself and sailed the junk back to Macao, where the matter was reported to the authorities. Her husband was left in the charge of a Chinese doctor, and when she left for Hongkong he was progressing slowly.

So far, no trace of the pirates has been discovered.

Famous Hotel to Close.

In consequence of the war the Cairndow Hotel, the only house of call between Limerick and Arrochar, is to be closed. Some famous men, including Keats, Wordsworth, Burns, and Dr. Johnson, stayed at this famous hostelry.

that has escaped the mysterious operations to which the former variety has been subjected.

The scene of these operations is nothing short of marvellous. In the chalky hills that lie to the south-eastward of the town, are huge caverns, covering in all many square miles of half natural, half artificial origin. One enters these gigantic dug-outs by sloping shafts, wide enough to drive a coach and four down. At the end, brilliantly illuminated by electric light, are miles after mile of cellars, containing millions of bottles of wine in various stages of maturity. It is an underground city, populated by inhabitants whose lives are spent in attending upon the needs of the bottles that surround them. Without going into details, it may be said that champagne is, emphatically not merely run off from casks into bottles and left in peace till it is ready.

The visitor to the town might return from the vaults through the older streets of the town, thronged with market women from the surrounding country. It always seemed France at its best, this old quarter, teeming with picturesqueness and good-temper. The canals flow through the centre of it, covered with enormous, slow-moving barges, and fringed with quays that were the playgrounds of the juvenile population. The children seemed always on the verge of falling into the water, but somehow they never did. Their shrill cries blended with the songs of the water-side labourers, drinking their cups of wine at tables set outside the little *boites* that sandwiched themselves in between the warehouses.

From here to the social centre of the evening life of the town was but a step. The *Cafe Splendid* might fairly claim to be this centre. Here one might get a good dinner, with unlimited still champagne thrown in for four francs. Having dined, one passes through a door into the auditorium of a music hall, to see—the latest revue from the *Police Berpique*. When the show was over, another door led into a hall round which one might sit sipping a glass of *finer champagne*, and listening to an excellent orchestra, while the more adventurous spirits danced in the centre.

Such was the city that the German, with his Kultur, loves to bombard daily.

BEHIND THE BALKAN FRONT.

An Old Turco-Greek Village.

Trevor Allen writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

One cannot tell when the village lost its soul, whether in the early days of this war or the last. In a countryside wrecked by war is immemorial the fact does not really matter. Sufficient it is to know that, upon a day of calamity these lonely keepers of flocks, these bygone tillers of the soil, heaped their belongings on to pack donkeys, and took the rough track over the hills—for ever?

There was much trouble and confusion, you may depend. The men cursed and belaboured the little panting beasts with sticks. The women shuffled along with their loose beehive shoes. The grimy youngsters snivelled as they stumbled on barefoot.

Now the place is silent on that burial ground yonder, with its crude, uninscribed stones—insensitive as the hills out of which it grew. Walls have crumbled and roofs gaped, so that here and there a white or buff interior gleamed in the sun. The soul has gone from it, and the body is rotting—rotting with the stubble of the last corn-crop, the parched stems of maize left on these patches of ploughed land.

Notice how, from villa to hotel, the village seems to have grown out of the very soil. The outer walls are of rough, weathered stone—boulders out of hill sides and ravines with mud thrown in between. Through a mouldering doorway, littered now with debris, one enters a small courtyard, graced by the family fig tree, and perhaps a sentinel poplar. One notices that this outer wall is loop-holed, and then ascends by rough stone steps to the inevitable verandah, shaded by an overhanging eave and railed by a plain wooden balustrade. Verandah, perhaps, hardly conveys the picture; it is more a room, open at the front to the hot sunshine, a place of social gossip, and wine, and aesta.

Beyond are the living rooms, two usually, with uneven walls of the same stiff clay that clogs one's boots, faced with a thin coat of buff or white plaster. A shallow recess in this clay serves as cupboard, and another, reaching from floor to roof, as fireplace. The supporting timbers are bare and misshapen, you see—little better than logs in fact—while, instead of a ceiling, there is a gable of rough boughs and reed-matting supporting mossed panicles, and a picturesque chimney-stack of stone and tile. That is all. It is "home" reduced to the elemental, an improvisation of rock, earth and tree; a sure refuge nevertheless, from Balkan blizzards, and shelter from an overbearing sun. One might live in worse places—dug-outs, for instance, or tents that capsize at night in a snow-storm!

Scattered on the floor, one finds a few pathetic relics—rags of clothing, a broken clay pitcher, a woman's shoe, a vessel shaped apparently from the hard rind of a pumpkin, a rusty stirrup, a small sickle such as this primitive people used at harvest-time. They are all epitaphs of the life that once teemed within these walls; but one may read deeper of that life in the style of habitation itself. That loop holed outer wall reveals too plainly the insecurity and menace which made of almost every cottage a stronghold against cattle-stealers, brigands, and raiding bands. Not for murder, persecution, and rapine—family and racial feuds, at times, no doubt, within the village itself.

The habitual verandah evidences a life of indolent sociability and carousal; for when one's sheep may be stolen to-morrow, one's harvest, pillaged, one's women carried away into captivity, what can one do but lounge about gossip, quarrel at cards, drink sharp wine, and aesta? And if one loses badly, or the crop is ruined and the cattle die, are there not more fortunate travellers who come down from the hills weary and thirsty, in their ever-laden donkeys or ponies under the verandah of the inn yonder, and get doped at cards or helplessly drugged and drunk? And what is a traveller more or less in a land of traditional bloodshed and nameless grave-

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Government Duties.

The power of the Military Government has been decided on six principles:—1, To decide on war or peace; 2, to carry out foreign relations and negotiate Treaties; 3, to supervise the financial positions and negotiate foreign loans; 4, to give judgment in differences that may arise between provinces; 5, to supervise the increase of military forces in the law-protesting provinces; 6, to supervise the increase of ammunition in the provinces.

Lung's Troops Warned.

A memorial from the Tachun has been issued to Lung's troops in Luichow City to the effect that Lung and the Central Government's forces are gradually diminishing and if they surrender to the Canton Government, their ranks and positions will be kept as usual, or, if they like to pay the passages, they can return to their native villages. Otherwise, when the city falls, they will be severely treated as rebels.

Assembly to Meet.

After receiving important communications from the Tachun, the Provincial Assembly has decided to hold an extraordinary meeting on the 17th. It is reported that the financial position of the whole province is precarious.

Struck by Lightning.

In Kaokong village, Nam Hoi district, during a theatrical performance the match was struck by lightning in a thunderstorm. Six men and one woman were killed besides a number hurt.

COMPOSITOR IN TROUBLE.

Sent to Jail for Typo-stealing.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese compositor appeared on remand on a charge of stealing a quantity of type, valued at \$50, from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defence, said he understood defendant was now prepared to plead guilty. Defendant did so when the charge had been read to him again.

Mr. Gardiner asked for leniency, saying defendant had been employed for many years as a compositor in the Colony. He had been some five or six years on the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and about the same period of years with the *South China Morning Post*. He had only been with Messrs. Kelly and Walsh for about six months.

Mr. Labrum, manager of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh a printing works, said that the type defendant had stolen was worth about four shillings a pound and was not now procurable. There were many of these petty thefts going on, and he asked his Worship to make an example of this man.

His Worship sent defendant to prison for three months.

The Police withdrew the charge against defendant's mother, of receiving stolen property.

LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

first thing in the morning. If white, or yellow and furred, you need

PINKETTES

the little sugar-coated laxatives which cure Constipation, liver troubles, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, foul-smelling breath.

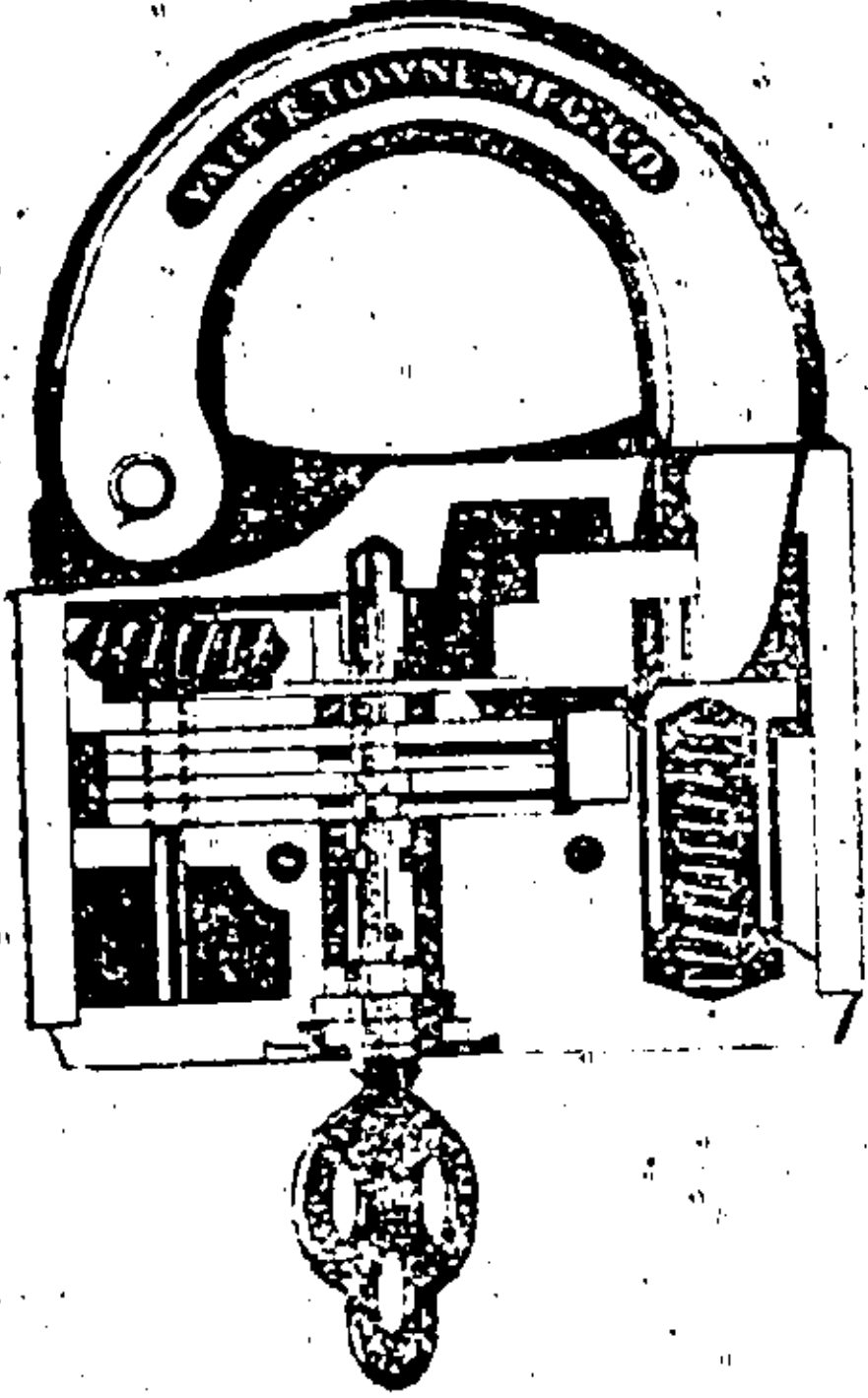
Of chemists, also 80 cents the pinkettes, Post, Free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98-100, Chen, Road, Shanghai.

stones? To-day we live, for tomorrow there may be war. No people is so poor or primitive but it has some sense of ornament and beauty, and these turbulent folk tried to express theirs, strangely enough, through the medium of chimney. They are shaped like squat bellies or campanile towers, you observe, and repeat in detail the rough stone walls and projecting tiled gables of the building itself. The result is a unity of form and colour good to behold. In this desolate hill village of Macedonia one can learn how harmonious and integral a part of the whole structure a chimney stack may be.

The Reason For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is concealed within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near perfect as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just one key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and no other.



Look for the
YALE
Trade Mark

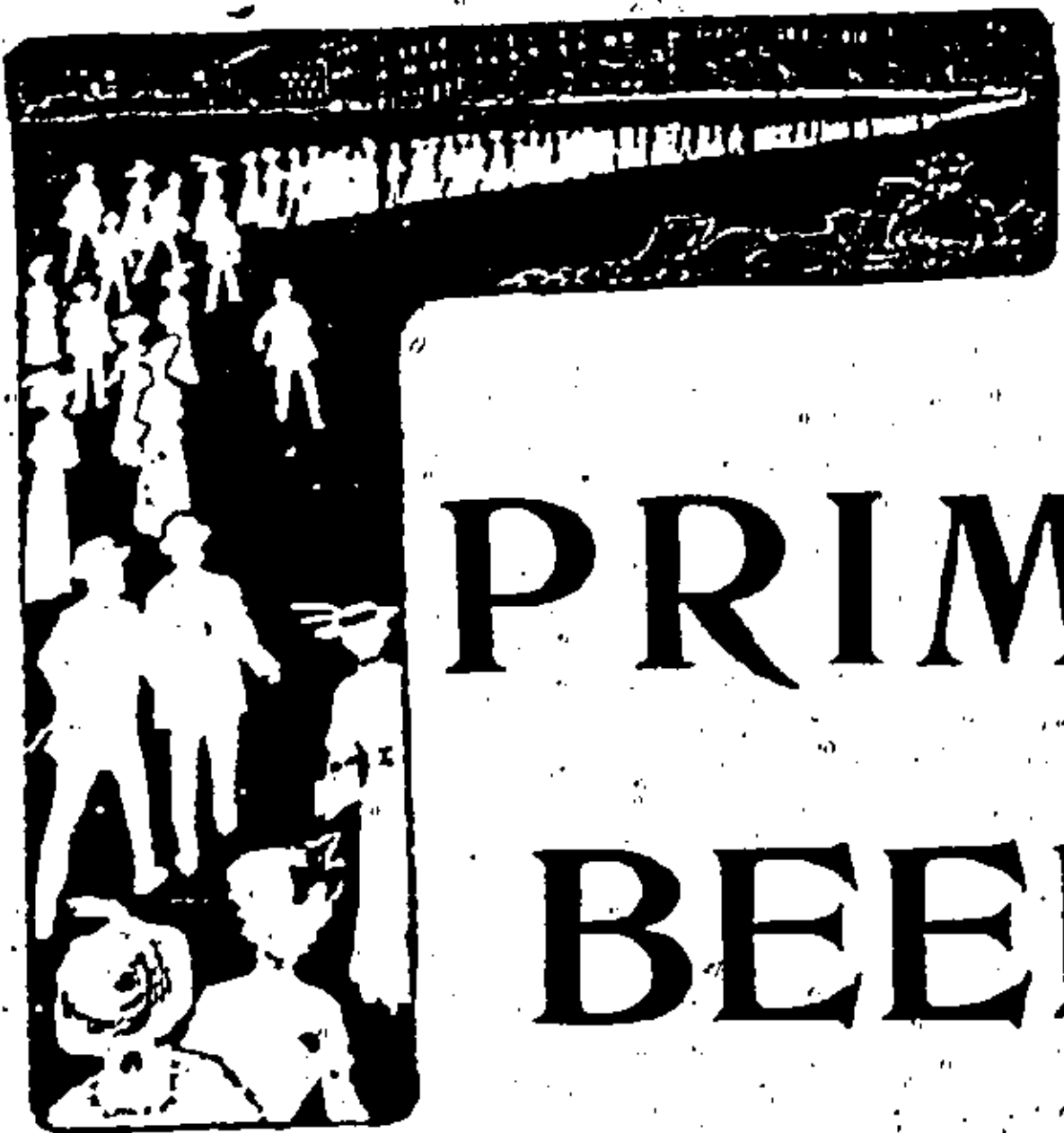
In this mechanism is strength—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is your security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

VISITING

THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Russian Outstanding Accounts.

Of Russian outstanding accounts due to Japanese merchants, the Japanese Government recently proposed, to settle matters temporarily on behalf of the Russian Government as far as war supplies sold are concerned. It was at first estimated that such accounts would amount to about ¥4,000,000, but subsequent investigations have proved that the amount is about ¥6,500,000. The Government has decided to issue extra ordinary Exchange Bonds for that amount shortly in order to make reimbursements to the merchants concerned. The Yokohama Specie Bank has deposits on account of the Russian Government amounting to ¥58,000,000 which can be withdrawn at notice, and for which no paying orders have been received from Russia since the fall of the Imperial Government. Of the proposed issue of extra ordinary Exchange Bonds, ¥58,000,000 will be accordingly under-written by the

Yokohama Specie Bank and the remainder by the Bank of Japan. The bonds will be given to the merchants concerned, who will be able to obtain money by getting their bonds discounted at the two banks mentioned.

Allotment of Australian Wool. It will be remembered that the long-pending negotiations between the British Government and four Japanese wool-importers regarding an allotment of Australian wool to Japan were settled at the end of last month. The British authorities agreeing to supply 24,500 bales to Japan. It is understood that of this quantity 10,400 bales have been allotted to Messrs. Kanematsu & Co., 7,900 bales to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 4,200 bales to the Tokai Company, and 2,300 bales to the Otsuka Company. Shipments have been commenced with the Tensho-maru, which sailed from Sydney with about 8,000 bales of wool. The second steamer is the Akimaru, which will bring about 4,000 bales which will be landed at Yokohama. The other shipments will be made before the end of August, and will all be landed at Kobe. How the 12,000 bales

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/3 3/4
30 d/s	3/4
60 d/s	3/4 1/4
4 m/s	3/4 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	142
T/T Japan	148 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	79
co & New York	
T/T Java	150 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	451 1/4
Demand, Paris	452

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	80 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	468 1/4
6 m/s. France	471 1/4
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	79 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	158 1/4
Demand, Singapore	142
On Haiphong	11 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	53 1/2 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	"
Canton	4 1/4 % dis.

German Women's Hair. German women's hair is no longer to be cut off to be woven into bales for submarine machinery as their combs are found to be better and sufficient.

to be brought by the Tensho-maru and the Aki-taru will be allotted to the importers is not yet known, but it is understood that 1,300 bales will be delivered to the Army and Navy Department and the remainder to private weavers such as the Osaka Wool Weaving Co., Tokyo Wool Weaving Co., Nippon Wool Spinning Co., Idsuo Woolery Co., Nippon Wool Weaving Co., Otsuka Mouseline Co., and the Oriental Wool Weaving Co.—Japan Chronicle

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL). Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▲	" " " " South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	▲	" " " " East (E. to S.E.)
5.	▲	" " " " West (W. to S.W.)
6.	▲	Gale expected to increase.
7.	+	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

The Day Signal will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal post on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Temera, Green Island signal post, the Signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Water and Gas Company at Kowloon, the Signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Telephone and Telegraph Company at Kowloon, and the Signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Electric Company at Kowloon.

The Night Signal will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal post on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Temera, Green Island signal post, the Signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Water and Gas Company at Kowloon, the Signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Telephone and Telegraph Company at Kowloon, and the Signal on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Electric Company at Kowloon.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by a siren blast at the following stations:—
1. The Hongkong and Kowloon Water and Gas Company at Kowloon.
2. The Hongkong and Kowloon Telephone and Telegraph Company at Kowloon.
3. The Hongkong and Kowloon Electric Company at Kowloon.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL). Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—
(a) Direction of centre, by 4 symbols at one yard arm.
(b) Direction of centre, by 4 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1 and 2).
(c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time at which the gale is expected to arrive (Table 3).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower signals the longitude of the centre of the typhoon or depression in degrees, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the tens and units of the longitude are given: thus, 09 indicates longitude 109 E. The upper signal of group (b) indicates the direction in which the typhoon is travelling. The middle signal of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression, in such cases no velocity is given.

The upper signal of group (c) indicates the time at which the centre of the typhoon is expected to arrive. The lower signal of group (c) indicates the time at which the gale is expected to arrive, and the lowest signal the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

TYPHOON SIGNAL.

Latitude	Longitude	Direction	Velocity	Time
▲	▲	▲	▲	▲

CONTINENTAL DEPRESSION SIGNAL.

Latitude	Longitude	Direction	Time
▲	▲	▲	▲

GALE SIGNAL.

Latitude	Longitude	Direction	Time
▲	▲	▲	▲

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

These indicate the velocity and condition of the typhoon or depression.

Velocity	Condition
▲	▲

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

These indicate the time at which the typhoon or depression is expected to arrive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

These indicate the regions threatened by monsoon gales.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... France 45,000,000. Paid up ... 22,500,000.

(1/5 of the Capital, i.e. 9,000,000) subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... André Berthelot.

General Manager ... A. J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SAIGON, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON, London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

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Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on "Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUETTE JOURNEI, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Queen's Road, Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
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The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR
EVERYDAY
SMOKING.



"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"

THE DOOM OF THE KIMONO.

Extravagant, Unhealthy, and Immodest.

Although the adoption of foreign-style clothing by Japanese men has been general in official and business circles, very few women have taken to the Western style of dress. Exactly why this should be only the ladies know, and he would be a rash man who ventured to say the sex has not good and sufficient reason for retaining the costume which suits them. The *Hochi*, however, strongly urges the necessity of introducing some reform in the style of kimono worn by women. The Tokyo journal is of opinion that in no other civilized country is clothing so uneconomical, unhealthy, and undesirable from the moral point of view worn by women. How uneconomical the kimono style of dress is can be easily realised from the fact that several thousand yen are frequently spent upon a single obi which is at once spoiled by exposure to a few spots of rain. As regards the unhygienic features of the kimono these are too evident to need special mention. Moreover, it interferes so greatly with physical exercise that the mere act of walking is made difficult. If such a generally inconvenient costume is retained, the physique of Japanese women must be seriously affected, which in turn will have an injurious effect upon the constitution of future generations. From the view, therefore, of national development and racial improvement, the present style of women's dress, which the *Hochi* contemptuously says is only suitable for dolls, must be strongly denounced. Some people may regard as strange the assertion that the kimono for women is morally objectionable, the *Hochi* proceeds; but as everybody must have noticed, the disadvantages of the kimono are shown most marked-

ly when women are seen walking in a strong wind or boarding or alighting from boats, trains, and trams. What the Tokyo journal regards as most regrettable is that fashions in kimono are usually set by women in the gay quarters rather than by high-class ladies. Consequently, unless personally acquainted with the wearer, one sometimes finds it difficult to distinguish from the kimono they wear between ladies of good family and women from the gay quarters. When the distinction is in some cases hardly discernible by Japanese, it is no wonder that foreigners regard all the well-dressed Japanese ladies they see abroad as women of ill-fame.

It is only natural that the kimono, designed in the days when it was the lot of Japanese women to remain indoors, should be altogether unsuited for the women of to-day, who go out so much. If the present style of kimono is retained, the *Hochi* fears it will invite for its wearer the contempt of Westerners, and even of the Chinese and Koreans, thus proving a deterrent to the development of Japanese prestige abroad. The Tokyo journal admits the difficulty of introducing improvements in the kimono worn by all women, irrespective of age, but suggests that reform should begin with the costume worn by students attending girls' schools. One thing must be insisted upon, — all Japanese women must be made to wear hakama, — a skirt fitting over the kimono from the waist. And inasmuch as the subject of dress involves the future destiny of the nation — or at least the *Hochi* thinks so — the Government should be vested with power to impose its will upon the people in this matter if occasion demands. Our Tokyo contemporary, concludes by declaring that it is highly undesirable that the Japanese should allow themselves to be flattered by the empty adulations of foreigners about the Japanese kimono being so graceful into disregarding the evil effects such apparel is destined to produce upon the future of the country.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 220 & 122.

MASSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
(DUNDRELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
IF DESIRED.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Fishers-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows: — Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advising that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khash, Amara, Bagdad, Buzra, Buzra City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qalat Saleh, Suk-ash-Sheykh and Zohair in Mesopotamia is suspended until that place goods haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if sent will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

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OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao — 18th July, 8 a.m.
Hohow & Haiphong — 18th July, 9 a.m.
Haiphong, Batavia, Samarang, Four-bays and Port Moresby via Batavia — 18th July, 11 a.m.
Fort Bayard — 18th July, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China — 18th July, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 19th July.

Straits, Bangkok & Borneo — 19th July, 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C. — 19th July, 11 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Philippine Is., Australia, New Zealand & New Guinea via Thursday Is. — 19th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin — 19th July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow — 19th July, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands — 19th July 1 p.m.
Haiphong — 19th July, 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard — 19th July, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 21st July.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung — 21st July, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China — 21st July, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 22nd July.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung — 22nd July, 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd July.

Shanghai and North China — 23rd July, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Batavia, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin — 23rd July, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow — 26th July, 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 17th, 12h, 13m. — No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and the Philippines. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations. The depression is moving north-eastwards and is now situated over Hunan and Kiangsi.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.89 inches. Total since January 1st 43.66 inches against an average of 45.39 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	W. & S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	S. winds, moderate, to fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 17, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Dilution	Winds	Weather
Vostock	5a						
Memuro	5a						
Hakodate	5a						
Tokyo	5a						
Kochi	5a						
Nagasaki	5a						
Yokohama	5a						
Osaka	5a						
Kobe	5a						
Manila	5a						
Shanghai	5a	29.73	73	95		2b	
Swatow	5a	29.62	75	89		2r	
Taipei	5a	29.53	75	100		4o	
Keelung	5a	29.63	81	91		4o	
Amoy	5a	29.50	82	87		sw 4o	
Swatow	5a	29.56	75	96	ss	2o	
Taipei	5a	29.60	77			0o	
Tainan	5a	29.61	77			ess 4r	
Kochun	5a	29.61	81			waw 4o	
P'lores	5a	29.53	81			4b	
Canton	5a	29.50	79	91	vw	2o	
Yokohama	5a	29.49	78	92	vw	4o	
Gap Rock	5a	29.50				waw 6o	
Macao	5a	29.48	77	91	vw	4r	
Wuohow	5a						
Pakhoi	5a						
Hankow	5a	29.54	82	95	ess	4b	
Tientsin	5a	29.84	84			sw 4b	
C. St. J.	5a	29.75	77			sw 4b	
Amoy	5a						
Dagupan	5a						
Manila	5a						
Legaspi	5a						
Calcutta	5a						
Bombay	5a						
Surigao	5a						
Guam	5a	29.79	81	96	sw	2b	
Labuan	5a						

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, July 17, 1918.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
State of Weather, b blue sky, c'd' clouded, d' drizzling rain, f' fog, g' gloomy, h' hail, i' lightning, o' overcast, p' passing showers, q' squally, r' rain, s' snow, t' thunder, v' visibility, w' dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 8 a.m.
Barometer	29.46	29.49	29.52
Temperature	85	78	85
Humidity	80	92	74
Wind Direction	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.
Force	4	4	3
Weather	c	o	o
Rain	0.07	0.00	0.89
Lightest spec. air Temp. above the 16th 55 lowest	55		55

H.K. Observatory, July 17, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 15th July to 21st July.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 15	11.45	1.15	1.15
Tues. 16	11.45	1.15	1.15
Wed. 17	11.45	1.15	1.15
Thurs. 18	11.45	1.15	1.15
Fri. 19	11.45	1.15	1.15
Sat. 20	11.45	1.15	1.15
Sun. 21	11.45	1.15	1.15

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY 16th and 17th, 1918.

Great Gold Rooster 5-part drama.

"THE SPENDER."

Annals of the War No. 27.

American Gazette No. 64.

Harold Lloyd Comedy.

ETC. ETC.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

ON TUESDAY

the 13th day of August 1918.

at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine house an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown Rent is \$440 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS. FRANK SMITH & CO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 2050. HONGKONG.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11 Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.